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SIX WEEKS' PREPARATION

FOR

READING CÆSAR.

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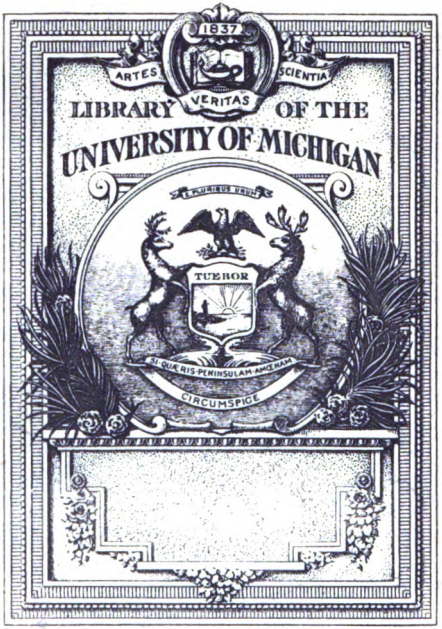

THE GIFT OF
Prof. W. H. Wait.

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Wharton, James Morris

SIX WEEKS' PREPARATION

FOR

READING CÆSAR.

WITH REFERENCES TO

ALLEN & GREENOUGH'S, GILDERSLEEVE'S, AND HARKNESS'S GRAMMARS.

REVISED AND ENLARGED EDITION,

DESIGNED TO PREPARE FOR READING LATIN AT SIGHT.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY GINN, HEATH, & CO.
1884.

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Gift
W. H. Wait
6-7-27

NOTE TO TEACHERS.

THIS little collection, after trial in a class room in a manuscript form, is printed, partly for the convenience of my own pupils, and partly in the hope of service to others. In my own hands, it has served to introduce beginners in Latin into Cæsar in from four to eight weeks, according to their capacity. See *Directions for Beginning to Read*, page 37.

The sooner a boy can draw his Latin from the living spring of a classic author, the better. The sooner he can make progress in the reading upon which the College will examine him, the better, in these days of advancing requisitions. The time when it was thought necessary to learn the Latin grammar in bulk before beginning a Reader, is gone by. Perhaps the time when it is thought needful to go through a Reader of manufactured Latin before beginning a classic author may also go by.

After a boy has got on, through the method here suggested, to read a page of Cæsar a day, as he may at the end of five months, more or less, the Reader may serve an excellent use as a manual of progressive exercises in learning to read at sight.

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No more of the grammar is introduced in the following pages than is indispensable to the exercises. After finishing these, I think it desirable to teach the grammar partly by references upon the lesson of each day, and partly also *in course.* Whatever grammar is used, a teacher may profitably draw up a course of selections adapted to the grade and work of each class. This being followed in short lessons, recited from memory in the good old-fashioned way, will take a pupil in his four years through the entire grammar with suitable reviews. A method like this, combined with constant teaching by references, makes a thorough and a permanent work.

In the grammar lessons connected with these exercises the appropriate sections are referred to, in the expectation that teachers will indicate to their pupils the portions that may be omitted by beginners.

Quantity is for the most part not marked in these exercises, as it is expected to be learned from the paradigms. Where it has been marked, it is only in the case of long vowels. Doubtful vowels may be assumed by the beginner to be short.

J. M. W.

WILLISTON SEMINARY,
Easthampton, Mass., August, 1877.

PART SECOND.

PART SECOND is intended to be a manual for daily use, after the pupil has begun to read Cæsar.

JUNE 11, 1878.

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SIX WEEKS' PREPARATION

FOR

READING CÆSAR.

I. — Preliminary Grammar Lessons.

[It is taken for granted that the pupil has some acquaintance with the rudiments of English Grammar. Also, that the teacher will indicate to the pupil whatever he may omit under the sections of the Latin Grammar which are referred to.]

A. & G.	G.	H.
1, 2.	3, 4, 7.	15–18.
14, 16.	8, 9.	
18–22.	10–14.	20–23.
25–28.	16.	24, 25.
31–33.		
35.	21, 22.	45.
	25, 26.	46, 47.
	27, 28.	48.

II. — Nouns of the Vowel Declension.

Stems in A.

Decline in the First Declension: —

silva, *forest.*	**rīpa**, *bank.*
fossa, *ditch.*	**cūra**, *care.*
causa,[1] *cause.*	**fuga**, *flight.*
pugna, *fight.*	**via**, *way.*
porta, *gate.*	**mora**, *delay.*
summa, *sum.*	**cōpiae** (*plural*). *forces.*

Learn the case-endings, and mark the quantity of their vowels.

[1] The ablative **causā**, with a genitive, means *on account of*, or *for the sake of*, and should stand after the genitive.

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SUGGESTIONS.

In translating the following exercises, consult the paradigms in the Grammar for the meaning of the several cases, learning them thoroughly. The case-ending in Latin is equivalent to the preposition governing a noun in English. This is illustrated by the possessive case in English, whose case-ending *'s* is equivalent to the preposition *of* before a noun; the boy's book = the book of the boy.

Observe that a single case-ending in Latin may be equivalent to more than one governing preposition in English. Thus —

The Genitive-ending = *of*, sometimes *for*.
„ Dative „ = *to* or *for*.
„ Ablative „ = *with*, *from*, *by*, sometimes ***in***.

Observe that the Latin has no article. Consequently we may supply articles with nouns according to the connection and the required sense. **Mensa** may be either *a* table, or *the* table.

Exercise 1.

Translate: — Portarum. Pugnā. Causae. Fossas. Silvam. Portas. Silvis. Causarum. Ripae. Moras. Summas. Morā. Ripis. Copiarum[1] summa. Pugnae morā.[2] Fossarum ripas. Viae curam. Pugnarum causā.[2] Portae curā. Copiarum fugā.

In translating Exercises 1–6, distinguish nominative and accusative cases, as respectively *subject* and *ob-*

[1] A. & G., 213, 214. G., 357. H., 395.
[2] A. & G., 245. G., 407. H., 414.

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ject. Thus, *causa*, cause (*subject*); *causam*, cause (*object*). Observe **ā** as the *ablative* sign.

Exercise 2.

Translate into Latin: — Of a gate. For the forces. By delay. By a fight. Of cares. Causes (subj.). Ways (obj.). By the banks of the ditches. To the flight of the forces. The care (subj.) of the gate. The cares (obj) of the way. On account of the banks. For the sake of delay.

SUGGESTIONS.

Extempore exercises on the words declined should be practiced so far as possible.

The vocabularies should be memorized, and constantly reviewed.

An occasional exercise in repeating the rules of syntax that have been learned, will be very helpful.

Stems in O.

GRAMMAR LESSON.

A. & G.	G.	H.
38, 39.	29, 30, 31.	51.

1. Decline in the Second Declension: —

mūrus, *wall.*
vīcus, *village.*
modus, *manner.*
equus, *horse.*
servus, *servant.*
numerus, *number.*
gladius, *sword.*
fīlius, *son.*
annus, *year.*
Gallus, *a Gaul.*
Romānus, *a Roman,*
locus, *place.*

plural { **loca**, *places* (*in geography*) **loci**, *places* (*in books*).

Learn the case-endings, and mark the quantity of their vowels.

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Exercise 3.

Translate: — Gallorum vicos. Anni morā. Pugnae modum. Muri curā. Anno. Vici causā. Numero. Copiarum loco. Equorum curae. Romanorum filiis. Equi fugā. Pugnarum loca. Galli moram. Servorum fuga. Servi curas. Servi curam equi.[1] * Gladio. Gladiis. Fossarum ripas. Fugae modo.[2] Muri modo.

Exercise 4.

Translate into Latin: — The swords (obj) of the Romans. With the servant's sword. For the Gauls' villages. To the Gaul's horse. In the manner of (or, like) a fight. In the place of a fight. By the Romans' delay. By the Roman's flight. In number. The care (obj.) of the wall. The son's cares. O son. O sons. The Romans' care for[3] (of) the wall.

2. Decline in the Second Declension: —

vir, *man.*	**pīlum**, *javelin.*
ager, *field.*	**proelium**, *battle.*
bellum, *war.*	**praesidium**, *defence.*
scūtum, *shield.*	**līberi** (plural), *children.*
oppidum, *town.*	**arma**, ,, *arms.*
vallum, *rampart.*	**castra**, ,, *camp.*

initium, *beginning.*

Exercise 5.

Translate: — Gallorum agri. Initio[4] belli. Oppidi murum. Scutis et[5] pilis. Oppidorum fossas et valla. Initia morae. Praesidii causā. Viri liberos. Belli

---

[1] A. & G., 217. G. 361, 2, R. 2. H. 396, II., 397, 2.

[2] A. & G., 248 & Rem. G., 401. H. 414.

[3] Preceding Exercise, note 1.

[4] A. & G., 256. G. 392. H. 426. [5] And.

* Learn the distinction between the *subjective* and the *objective* genitive.

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morā. Servi curas puerorum. Oppidi praesidia. Scutorum numerum. Castrorum modo. Anni initio. Agri curam. Viros et pueros. Viri gladium.

Exercise 6.

Translate into Latin: — The defences of the town. In the beginning of the war. With the Romans' shields and javelins. The Romans' care (subj.) of the camp. For the sake of defence. To the fields of the Gauls. By the cares of war. The manner (obj.) of battle. In the place[1] of a servant. With the arms of boys and men. For the sake of the children. In the beginning of the battle. By the delay of the boy. To the care of the ditch and the rampart. A number (obj.) of swords and shields. In the manner of a camp. Like a battle.

III. — Verbs of the Vowel Conjugation.

Stems in A.

GRAMMAR LESSONS.

A. & G.	G.	H.
108–112.	109, 110.	192–203.
115–118.	116–121.	205.
121, 122.		217, I.
123, *a.*–126, *a.*		
128 (Active Voice).	203, 204.	241–249.

Mark the quantity of the vowels in the personal endings.

☞ Observe that the termination **is** is long in nouns thus far, but short, as a rule, in verbs.

1. Inflect in the First Conjugation, Active: —

porto, *carry.* **paro**, *prepare.* **pugno**, *fight.*

SUGGESTION.

One should begin here to distinguish the different parts of the verb by their appropriate *signs*, *e.g.*,

[1] A & G., 258, *f.* G., 385. H., 422, 1.

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the tense signs, **-bā, -bi, -erā, -eri,** — the personal endings **-s, -tis, -t, -nt,** etc. See A. & G., 116–118. 124, 125. G., 111. H., 241–248. Practice should also now begin upon the Synopsis of the verb. See A. & G., 127. H., 215, 217–226.

Exercise 7.

Translate: — Portamus. Parant. Pugnavit. Porta. Paravissetis. Pugnabatis. Parate. Parando. Portabit. Pugnaveritis. Paravisse. Pugnarent. Galli[1] pugnaverunt.[2] Romani bellum[3] parabunt. Romani gladiis[4] pugnarent. Equi pueros portant. Romanus pugnandi causā pila portabat. Gallorum copiae fugam paravissent. Equos belli causā parabimus. Proelii causā pila paranto. Gladios et scuta portemus.[5]

Exercise 8.

Translate into Latin: — They carry arms. He would have prepared defences. You were fighting with swords. Let[6] the horses carry the boys. They will have fought with javelins. The forces of the Romans were preparing a camp. In the beginning of the battle they will prepare (for) flight. For the sake of defence we shall prepare delay. The Gauls would have fought for the sake of (their) children. Let[7] us prepare ditches and ramparts. Fight with swords. Let us fight.

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[1] A. & G., 172–174. G., 194. H., 367.
[2] A. & G., 204. G., 202. H., 460.
[3] A. & G., 237. G., 329. H., 371.
[4] A. & G., 248. G., 403. H., 414.
[5] A. & G., 266. G., 253. H., 487.
[6] Imperative.
[7] Pres. Subjunctive. See note 5.

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2. Inflect in First Conjugation, Active : —

occupo, *seize.* **conloco,** *place.* **impero,** *command.*

After **impero,** the person *to whom* the command is given must be put in the *dative* case.

Exercise 9.

Translate : — Romani Gallorum oppida bello occupaverant. Viri arma occupabunt. Praesidia conlocaremus. Servis [1] imperavissemus. Gallorum vicos occupate. Romanorum copiae castra Gallorum occupaverunt. Pueris imperavisti. Praesidia conlocato. Praesidii causā castra conloca. Muros occupando [2] bellum paravit. Viam occupemus.[3] Belli praesidia paraverimus. Pilis pugnemus.

Exercise 10.

Translate into Latin : — Command the servants. You have prepared defences for the town. The Romans were seizing the villages of the Gauls. Let us prepare places. By seizing the towns they were preparing defences. We have commanded the boys. You will place a camp for the sake of defence. We had seized the swords of the Romans. The Romans seize the javelins. You were placing the forces. By placing forces they prepared to seize the walls.

Stems in E and I.

GRAMMAR LESSONS.

A. & G.

126, *b*, *d*; pp. 80, 81 (Active Voice) ; pp. 86, 87 (Active Voice).

G.	H.
123, 124, 127, 129; 135, 136.	207, 211.

[1] A. & G., 226, 227. G., 345. H., 385.
[2] A. & G., 295, 301. G., 432. H., 566, I.
[3] A. & G., 266. G., 256. H., 487.

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I. Inflect in the Second Conjugation, Active : —

dēleo, *destroy*. **fleo**, *weep*, *weep-for*. **compleo**, *fill*, *finish*. (All regular throughout.)

Point out the differences between the regular form **deleo**, and the irregular form **moneo**.

II. Inflect, in the Fourth Conjugation, Active : —

mūnio, *fortify*.

☞ Observe that the ending **-is**, short in verbs thus far, is long in the present indicative of the I conjugation (**audis**).

1. Write in columns some of the similar forms of the A, E, and I conjugations, thus : —

	Pres. Inf.	*Imp. Subj.*	*Fut. Ind.*	*Pres. Subj.*
A.	**amāre.**	**amārem.**	**amābo.**	
E.	**monēre.**	**monērem.**	**delēbo.**	**deleam.**
I.	**audīre.**	**audīrem.**		**audiam.**

2. Point out the particulars in which the forms of the I conjugation vary from those of the A and E conjugations : —

Exercise 11.

Translate : — Fossas complent. Castra munient. Oppidum muniunt. Locum munirent. Muros delebitis. Castra munietis. Portas muniebatis. Vicos delebatis. Gallorum liberi flebant. Audivistis* Romanos[1] Gallorum oppida delevisse. Romani Gallos[1] oppida munire audiverunt. Audiebamus Romanos locum occupare,[2] castra munire. Oppida muris[3] muniverant. Scutis,[2] pilis,[2] gladiis,[4] castra

[1] A. & G., 240, *f*, 272. G., 341 527. H., 545, 551.
[2] Supply **et**. G., 483, 2 H., 587, I., 6.
[3] A. & G., 248. G., 403. H., 414.
[4] A. & G., 248, *c*. G., 389. H., 419. 2.

* In translating, supply the word THAT before the accusative which is the subject of an infinitive.

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compleverant. Castra muniunto. Romanorum copias delere[1] parate. Romani Gallis imperabunt.

Exercise 12.

Translate into Latin: — The Romans were fortifying the camp with a rampart and a ditch. The Gauls will fortify the town with a wall. We hear that[2] the Gauls are fortifying the town with a wall. You heard that the Gauls were[3] preparing to fortify the town. By filling the camp with swords, javelins, and[4] shields, they prepared to fight. The forces of the Romans will destroy the villages of the Gauls. He will hear that the Romans have destroyed the towns. The boys will hear and weep.

IV. — Cases with Prepositions.

GRAMMAR LESSON.

A. & G.	G.	H.
152, *a*, *b*, *c*.	417, 418, 419.	433, 434, 435.

ad, *towards*, *to*.
cum, *with*, *together with*.
ē, **ex**, *out of*, *from*.
in, *into*, *in*, *on*.
sine, *without*.
nōn, *not*.
-que,* *and*.
sed, *but*.

Observe that **in** with the *accusative* means *into*; **in** with the *ablative* means *in*, or *on*.

---

[1] A. & G., 271. G., 424. H., 552.

[2] Not translated: only the sign of *an infinitive with its subject*, as explained by note *, in the preceding Exercise.

[3] The infinitive has only three tenses, while the indicative has six: The present infinitive in Latin may stand for either the present or the imperfect indicative in English: so, too, the Latin perfect infinitive for the English perfect or pluperfect indicative.

[4] Omit **et**. See Exercise 11, note 2.

* **-que** never stands alone, but is always added as an extra syllable to the word which, in English, follows "and."

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Exercise 13.

Translate: — Castra vallo fossāque muniremus. Galli ex oppido gladiorum et scutorum numerum portaverant. Locum pugnae sine morā occupate. In castra pila portanto. Romani Gallis[1] bellum sine causā parabant. Pugnandi causā arma paremus. Audimus[2] Romanos pugnandi causā arma parare. Oppida muris sine morā munite. Castra in ripis non munient. Ex agris in oppidum pueros portare parabimus. Sine pugnā Gallorum copias delevimus. Audivistis Romanos Gallis imperare. Oppida muniendo praesidia belli paravissemus.

Exercise 14.

Translate into Latin: — We will fill the ditches without delay. We will seize a place for (of) battle. They would have prepared defences for the towns. By seizing a place for battle you would fortify the town. By carrying into the town swords and shields you have prepared defences for (of) war. We will not fortify, but will destroy the towns. They were carrying arms out of the villages into the camp. The Romans will fight with the Gauls without delay. Seize a place, fortify a camp, prepare defences. We hear that[3] the Gauls are preparing war. We heard that the Gauls were[4] preparing war. You will hear that the Gauls are destroying the villages, and carrying arms into the camp.

V. — THE COPULA.

GRAMMAR LESSON.

A & G.	G.	H.
176 *a*, *b*.	112.	203, 204.
119.		

[1] A. & G., 224, 225. G., 344. H., 384, II. [2] Exercise 12, note 2.
[3] Exercise 11, note *. [4] Exercise 12, note 3.

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VI. — Adjectives of the Vowel Declension.

Stems in O and A.

GRAMMAR LESSON.

A. & G.	G.	H.
81, 82.	33, 34.	146–150.

SUGGESTION.

It is convenient to condense the paradigms of adjectives thus: Nom., **bonus, -a, -um**; Gen., **boni, -ae, -i**, etc.

1. Like **bonus**, *good*, or **cārus**, *dear*, decline: —

altus, *high, deep.*
lātus, *wide.*
meus (*voc. sing. masc.*, **mi**), *my.*
tuus, *thy, or your* (singular).
amatus,* *beloved.*
completus,* *finished, full.*
munitus,* *fortified.*

2. Like **miser**, *wretched* (G.; A. & G.), or **līber**, *free* (H.), decline: —

asper, *rough, severe.*

3. Also, dropping **e** before **r** except in nom. and voc. sing. masc., decline: —

aeger, *sick.*
crēber, *frequent.*
integer, *fresh, unhurt.*
nōster, *our.*
vēster, *your* (plural).

* The perfect participles of **amo, compleo,** and **munio,** respectively, declined and used as adjectives. So all perfect participles; as, **paratus,** from **paro, deletus,** from **deleo,** etc. A. & G., 113, *c*, *f*; 290, 291, *a*. G., 278, 439. H., 196, II. 4; 574, 575.

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VII. — Agreement of Adjectives and Nouns.

Rule: — A. & G., 186. G. 285, 202. H., 438, 2.

This rule includes all words declined, like adjectives, with more than one set of endings.

Example of the Combined Declension of an Adjective and Noun.

murus altus, *a high wall.*	**muri alti**, *high walls.*
muri alti, *of a high wall.*	**murorum altorum**, *of* ,,
muro alto, *to a high wall.*	**muris altis**, *to high walls.*
murum altum, *a high wall.*	**muros altos**, *high walls.*
mure alte, *O high wall.*	**muri alti**, *O high walls.*
muro alto, *with a high [wall.*	**muris altis**, *with high [walls.*

☞ An adjective commonly stands *after* its noun, but an *emphatic* adjective usually *before* its noun.

Decline in like manner, —

silva alta, *a tall forest.*	**locus asper**, *a rough place.*
vallum latum, *a wide [rampart.*	**praesidium nostrum**, *our [defence.*
oppidum munitum, *a [fortified town.*	**copiae vestrae**, *your [forces.*

SUGGESTION.

Exercises in combined declension should be continually practiced, until the rule of agreement becomes perfectly familiar.

Remark. — Adjectives are often used alone, especially in the plural masculine, agreeing with a noun understood. The omitted nouns in such cases signify *men, soldiers, friends, people*, etc. Examples: **boni**, *good men;* **nostri**, *our soldiers*, etc.

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Exercise 15.

Translate : — In silvis altis eramus. Mora nostra non est bona. Locus noster in muro fuit. Praesidia vestra in armis erunt. Copiae nostrae essent integrae. Romanis[1] cum Gallis crebrae fuerant pugnae. In asperis locis castra lata conlocavit. Loca vestra in vallo occupate. Mora mea tuam fugam parabat. Copiis nostris imperabimus. Viae asperae moras parant. Romani libera Gallorum[2] oppida occupaverunt. Castra vallo fossāque munita in locis asperis paravistis. Virum a[3] Romanis amatum flebamus. Oppidum muro alto munitum armisque[4] completum occupare parant.

Exercise 16.

Translate into Latin : — The battle will be in rough places. The battles of the Gauls and Romans were frequent. We were fortifying a broad camp with a high rampart. You were preparing to fortify our town with high walls. Our defences are in our swords and shields. Our (men) were not fresh. We shall seize the camp (though) fortified by a wide ditch. We hear that[5] the way is rough. A rough way prepares delay. The wars of the Romans were frequent and severe. You seized the fortified camp of the Gauls. We will command our (soldiers). The Romans will destroy the towns filled with shields[6] and swords. Weep for

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[1] A. & G., 231. G., 349. H. 387.

[2] The genitive of the possessor must stand *between* a noun and an adjective limiting the noun.

[3] A. & G., 263 and Rem. G., 403 H., 414, 5.

[4] A. & G., 248, *c*. G., 389. H., 419, 2.

[5] Exercise 12, note 2.

[6] Preceding Exercise, note 4.

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the man beloved by[1] Gauls and Romans. The free towns of the Gauls, filled with arms, were preparing war. The Gauls had[2] frequent fights with the Romans (literally, Frequent fights with the Romans were to the Gauls).

VIII. — The Passive Voice.

GRAMMAR LESSONS.

	A. & G.	G.	H.
The First (A) Conjugation,	pp. 78, 79.	121, 122.	206.
The Second (E) ,,	,, 80, 81.	125, 126.	208.
The Fourth (I) ,,	,, 86, 87.	137, 138.	212.

Inflect, in the Passive Voice: —

1. Like **amor, — portor, paror, occupor.***
2. Like **moneor, — deleor, compleor.**
3. Like **audior, — munior.**

---

[1] Exercise 15, note 3. [2] Exercise 15, note 1.

* Beginners, when learning the forms of the passive voice, with the meaning of each, should be made aware of the distinction in meaning between the tenses denoting *incomplete* action, and those denoting *complete* action; — a distinction frequently obscured in English by the want of *special forms* to express *incomplete action in the passive.* (See A. & G., 111. *a*, *b*. G., 217, and REMARK: also references under the Vocabulary of Adjectives, VI.*) Compare for instance: —

bellum paratur, *war is preparing,* } inaccurately, *is prepared, is*
fossa completur, *the ditch is filling,* } *filled.*

with { **bellum paratum est,** *war has been prepared* (and so) *is prepared, or ready.*
fossa completa est, *the ditch has been filled,* (and so) *is filled, or full.*

Also compare —

bellum parabatur, *war was preparing,* } inaccurately, *was*
fossa complebatur, *the ditch was filling.* } *prepared,* etc.

with { **bellum paratum est,** (historical perfect) *war was prepared,* etc.
fossa completa est, ,, ,, *the ditch was filled.*

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1. Compare the Passive Voice with the Active in respect to the *personal endings*, thus : —

A.	**amo,**	**ama-mus,**	**ama-s,**	**ama-t.**
P.	**amo-r,**	**ama-mur,**	**ama-ris,**	**ama-tur.**

2. What appears to be *the characteristic letter* of the passive ?

3. Observe and describe the manner in which the passive forms the tenses of the supine system.

SUGGESTION.

Practice changing the forms of the active into the corresponding forms of the passive, and likewise the passive forms into those of the active.

Exercise 17.

[For the sake of practice, a class may be required to substitute for single sentences, here and there, in the remaining Latin exercises, one or more sentences of their own composition, using the same words in different forms.]

Translate :—Arma ex oppido in castra munita portabantur. Libera Gallorum oppida non sine proeliis crebris a Romanis deleta sunt. Copiae in oppidō alta silva munito erant conlocatae. In castra pila portantor. Gallorum vici a Romanis occupabuntur. Praesidia belli copias conlocando * parabantur. Castra vallo fossāque munita essent. Gladiorum et scutorum numerus a Gallis ex oppido est portatus.[1] Pugnandi causā praesidia parata sunt. Oppidis occupandis[2] praesidia conlocarentur. Gallorum vici sine morā deleti erunt. Armis in oppida portandis bellum erit paratum. Oppida armis completa delentor. Fuga tua meā morā parabatur. Mora nostrorum audiretur. Non mu-

[1] Same as **portatus est.**

[2] A. & G., 296, 301. G., 426–428, 432. H., 559, 562, 566.

* See Table * on the next page.

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ientur oppida, sed delebuntur. Gladiis a nostris pugnatum est.** Sine mora, sine fuga, in asperis locis pugnabatur.[1]

* *Table of Equivalent Gerundial Forms.*

[Observe that the nominative case wanting to the gerund is supplied by the infinitive mood used as a subject; likewise the accusative case of the gerund, *when not governed by a preposition*, is supplied by the infinitive, either as object or subject.

[NOM. *Filling a ditch* (infinitive), **fossam complere**].
GEN. *Of filling a ditch*, **fossam complendi**, oftener **fossae complendae**.
DAT. *For filling a ditch*, [**fossam complendo**] usually, **fossae complendae**.
[ACC. *Filling a ditch* (infinitive), **fossam complere**].
ACC. after a preposition, [**ad fossam complendum**] usually, **ad fossam complendam**.
ABL. *By, or in filling a ditch*, **fossam complendo**, usually **fossa complenda**.

** *Table of the Impersonal Forms of an Intransitive Verb.*

Indicative.

PRES. **pugnatur**, *a fight takes place*, or *there is a fight*.
IMPF. **pugnabatur**, *a fight was taking place*.
FUT. **pugnabitur**, *a fight will take place*.
HIST. PF. **pugnatum est**, *a fight took place*.
PLUP. **pugnatum erat**, *a fight had taken place*.
FUT. PF. **pugnatum erit**, *a fight will have taken place*.

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[1] A. & G., 145, 146, *c*. G., 199, R. 1. H., 298, 301, 1.

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From this the pupil may go on to construct the table of the impersonal forms of the same verb in the subjunctive and infinitive.

Observe that in translating English into Latin there is sometimes the option of using either the impersonal or the personal form. Example : —

Our men were fighting, { **nostri pugnabant.** / **a nostris pugnabatur.**

Exercise 18.

Translate into Latin : — We shall be carried into the camp. The camp will have been fortified with a high rampart and a wide ditch. Our forces would have been prepared to seize the wretched villages of the Gauls. Defences will be prepared by the free towns of the Gauls. The villages of the Gauls will be destroyed by the forces of the Romans. Not flight, but defences are preparing. It will be heard that[1] defences are preparing without delay. A place for battle might have been seized without delay. By carrying arms[2] out of the villages into a fortified camp defences would have been prepared. By filling the ditches the camp will be seized without a battle. The towns, fortified with high walls, and filled with arms, will be destroyed by the fresh forces of the Romans. The flight of our (men) will be heard (of). The Romans fought with swords and javelins. Let[3] us warn our (men) that a rough way prepares delay. The battle takes place in a tall forest.

[If the inflections illustrated by the preceding exercises have been thoroughly mastered, the principal

[1] Exercise 12, note 2. [2] Preceding Exercise, Table *.
[3] Exercise 8, note 7.

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difficulties in the way of a beginner in Latin have been overcome. The "third declension," however, of nouns and adjectives, presents an important variation to be noticed. The similarity of endings in nouns and adjectives of the first and second declensions has thus far been a help to the careful learner. There is nearly the same similarity between the ending of nouns and adjectives of the third declension. But this similarity almost wholly ceases, when an adjective of the third declension is combined with a noun of the first or second, and likewise when an adjective of the first or second is combined with a noun of the third. But all *neuter* nouns, or adjectives, of whatever declension, have the same ending, **a**, in the nominative, accusative, and vocative, plural.]

IX. — The Consonant (or Third) Declension.

GRAMMAR LESSON.

A. Nouns.

Learn all the paradigms, especially the following: —

	A. & G.	G.	H.
princeps, *chief*.	47.	54.	57.
mīles, *soldier*.	46.	55.	58.
pater, *father*.	50.	46.	60.
virgo, *maid*.	49.	(like **imāgo**, 43, 1).	60.
turris (fem.), *tower*.	52.	59.	62.
opus (neut.), *work*.	50.	(like **genus**, 49).	61.
corpus (neut.), *body*.	49.	49.	61.

Learn the case-endings, and mark the quantity of their vowels. Observe that the genitive ending **is** is short.

Teachers are recommended to defer lessons on the formation of cases in this declension.

SUGGESTION.

Condense the declension of nouns as far as possible, thus: —

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Sing.	Nom. Acc. Voc.	**opus.**
	Gen.	**operis.**
	Dat.	**operi.**
	Abl.	**opere.**
Plur.	Nom. Acc. Voc.	**opera.**
	Gen.	**operum.**
	Dat. Abl.	**operibus.**

B. Adjectives.

Learn all the paradigms, especially the following: —

	A. & G.	G.	H.
ācer, *sharp, spirited.*	84.	82.	153.
tristis, *sad, gloomy.*	(like **levis**, 84).	(like **facilis**, 82).	154.
fēlix, -īcis, *happy*, like **atrox**, 85.		83.	156.
amāns, *loving.*	(like **egens**, 85).	(like **prūdens**, 83).	157.
vetus, *old, ancient.*	85.	83.	158.

Condense the declension of these adjectives, as far as possible. See VI. SUGGESTION.

Decline in combination the following: —

silva lata, *a wide forest.*
silva vetus, *an ancient forest.*
locus altus, *a high place.*
locus vetus, *an old place.*
bellum miserum, *a wretched war.*
bellum vetus, *an old war.*
miles bonus, *a good soldier.*
miles acer, *a spirited soldier.*
virgo amata, *a beloved maid.*
virgo felix, *a happy maid.*
opus completum, *a finished work.*
opus triste, *a sad work.*

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SUGGESTION.

Other examples of combined declension should be practiced until the combinations are perfectly familiar.

Exercise 19.

Translate: — Princeps militibus amantibus imperavit. A militibus acribus pugnaretur.[1] Bella tristia bonos milites delebunt. Altae turres a militibus veteribus in muro erant conlocatae. Altae fossae militum acrium corporibus complentur. Praesidia belli a principibus bonis non parata sunt. Turrim altam in alta ripa conlocarent. Principum cura oppida vetera muniet. Militum amantium corpora in castra portare paraveramus. Audiebatis Romanorum copias veteribus bellis esse deletas. In vetere bello pugnatum est. Audimus pugnatum esse.[2]

Exercise 20.

Translate into Latin: — The spirited soldiers prepared to place a tower on the high bank. The bodies of the spirited soldiers filled the deep ditches. In ancient wars our towns were seized by the chiefs of the Gauls. The care of the works was committed to the chiefs of the Gauls. Our men were fighting[1] with fresh forces. The happy maids were warned by their loving fathers. Old towns were destroyed by the Romans in sad wars. We will weep (for) the happy chief beloved by Gauls and Romans. You had heard that the village was fortified by ancient forests. A broad camp was fortified by the care of our chief in a tall forest. A fight took place in the way. There will be fighting not without delay, but without flight.

[1] Give both the personal and the impersonal form. See example, page 17.

[2] What are the three tenses of the infinitive passive, impersonal? Compare Exercise 17, Table **.

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X. — Comparison of Adjectives.

GRAMMAR LESSON.

A. & G.	G.	H.
89, *a*, 90.	86, 88, 89.	160-163, 165.

1. Compare the following adjectives: —

altus, *high.*	**miser**, *wretched.*	**integer**, *fresh.*
lātus, *wide,*	**līber**, *free.*	**ācer**, *spirited.*
tristis, *sad.*	**asper**, *rough.*	**vetus**, *old.*
amāns,[1] *loving.*	**aeger**, *sick.*	
fēlix, *happy.*	**crēber**, *frequent.*	**bonus**, *good.*

☞ **Vetus** lacks the comparative in classical Latin.

SUGGESTION.

Before comparing any adjective, write down and pronounce *the stem* to which the endings of the comparative and superlative must be added.

2. Decline *the comparative* of each of the above adjectives. See A. & G., 86. G. 87. H. 154.

Exercise 21.

Translate: — Bella tristiora meliores milites deleverunt. Milites acerrimi altissimam turrim in castris conlocare paraverint. Castra latissima vallo fossaque altissima munientur. Audietis corpora miserrima fossas complevisse. Sine pugna tristiori felicissimos vicos deleverimus. Pugnae tristissimae in locis asperrimis erunt. Proelia Gallorum veterum creberrima erant. Castra latiora vallo altiori munitote. Praesidia optima gladii scutaque sunt. Oppido vetere occupando[2] praesidium melius paravisti. Oppidis veteribus occupandis praesidia meliora parabitis.

[1] Pres. participle, used adjectively.

[2] See Exercise 17, Table *.

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Exercise 22.

Translate into Latin: — Very [1] deep ditches were filled without delay with the bodies of most wretched soldiers. We will prepare a better place for our loving soldiers. Swords and shields are better defences than [2] walls. Very high towers were placed on the walls. The towers were higher than the walls. The soldiers of the Romans were happier than the chiefs of the Gauls. We heard that a fight was going on [3] in very rough places. They hear that swords are the best defence. Our soldiers had fought [4] in very frequent battles. Very frequent battles had destroyed the most spirited soldiers. The Romans had [5] fresher forces. The swords of loving soldiers are the best defence of (their) chief.

XI. — The Consonant (or Third) Conjugation.

GRAMMAR LESSON.

A. & G.	G.	H.
123, *b*, 126, *c*. 124, *b*. pp. 82, 83.	116, 117. 131–134.	209, 210.

1. Inflect in the Third Conjugation, Active: —

dīco, dicere, dixi, dictum, *say.*
dūco, dūcere, duxi, ductum, *lead.*
mitto, mittere, mīsi, missum, *send, throw, dismiss.*
posco, poscere, poposci, *demand, ask for.*
rego, regere, rexi, rectum, *rule.*

---

[1] The superlative is either absolute or relative. *Very deep* is the absolute superlative; *deepest*, the relative superlative: the same form in Latin for both.

[2] A. & G., 247. G., 390. H., 417.

[3] Impers. inf. pres. of **pugno.**

[4] Exercises 19 and 20, note 1.

[5] Exercise 15, note 1.

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In the present imperative active, second person singular, **dīco** has **dīc**, and **dūco** has **dūc**.

In the perfect active, **dixi** is for **dic-si, mi-si** for **mit-si, rexi** for **reg-si.**

For **poposci,** see A. & G., 124, *c.* G., 153, 5 H., 255, I.

2. Inflect the same verbs in the Third Conjugation, Passive. **Posco** wants the supine system.

Exercise 23.

Translate : — Dixistis militum gladios optimum principis praesidium esse. Virginibus felicibus dic patrem fugam parare. Gallorum copiae moram belli poscere dicuntur. Principis nostri milites ad bellum tristius ducentur. Integrae Romanorum copiae in libera Gallorum oppida non missae sunt. Milites acres numerum gladiorum poposcerunt. Poscite equos, servos, arma. Sine pugna tristi in oppida felicia non duceremini. Pater vester agros latissimos et felicissimos rexerat. Milites sine mora in castra mittuntor. Copiis integris sine fuga pugnabatur. Milites moram pugnae poscentes in castra duxit. Curas mittite. Moram, non fugam poscimus. Militibus pugnam poscentibus imperabat. Copiis mittendis praesidia sunt parata. Dictum est [1] * Gallos oppida munire.[2] Vias esse asperas audiebatur.*

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[1] Translate: "It was said:" the subject of **dictum est** is **Gallos munire.** A. & G., 270, *a.* G., 423. H., 549 A participle or adjective, with an infinitive for its subject, must be neuter.

[2] *Present* infinitive, because the action was going on *at the same time* with the action denoted by the leading verb. In English we may translate it by the present or imperfect indicative. See Exercise 12, note 3.

* **Dico,** though a transitive verb, may be used impersonally in the passive. like the intransitive **pugno.** (See Exercise 17, Table ****.**) So also **audio.** The pupil may write the table of the impersonal forms of each, beginning **dicitur,** it is said, **auditur,** it is heard.

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Exercise 24.

Translate into Latin : — They say that broad shields are carried by the soldiers. It was said that the Romans were sending forces into fortified camps. We will ask for[1] a number of javelins and swords. It was heard that our soldiers fought without delay. They had asked for the care of the works. Very spirited soldiers were sent by the Romans. The Gauls were not ruled by excellent[2] chiefs. Our forces will be led into very rough places. It is heard that our excellent chief commands very loving soldiers. The sad chiefs were asking for the bodies of their most loving sons. It is said that our camp will be fortified with a very high rampart and a very wide ditch. Say that the swords of loving soldiers are our best defence. You would have been led by a rougher way. Say to the chief, that the Romans have led their forces into the camp by a very rough way.

XII. — I Stems of the Third Conjugation.

GRAMMAR LESSON.

A. & G.	G.	H.
123, 2.	139, 140.	221, 222, 223.
126, *c*, *e*.		
p. 83.		

[Observe the difference in *quantity* between **capis** and **audīs**, **capimus** and **audīmus**, **capitis** and **audītis**, **capito**, **capite** and **audīto**, **audīte**].

SUGGESTION.

Compare the paradigms of **capio** and **audio**, and point out the similar forms.

[1] This *for* belongs not to the noun but to the verb, and the verb being transitive, requires the accusative case.

[2] **Optimus.**

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Capio makes many compounds with prepositions, changing the radical syllable CAP to CIP and CĒP.

1. Inflect like **capio** the following, in the Active Voice: —

accipio (ad + capio), accipere, accēpi, acceptum, *receive.*

excipio (ex + capio), excipere, excēpi, exceptum, *meet, catch.*

recipio (re + capio), recipere, recēpi, receptum, *recover.*

suscipio (sub + capio), suscipere, suscēpi, susceptum, *undertake.*

facio, facere, fēci, factum, *do, make, cause* (imperative second sing. act., **fac**).

Facio, inflected like **capio,** also makes compounds, changing FAC to FIC and FĒC.

afficio (ad + facio), afficere, affēci, affectum, *affect.*

conficio (con + facio), conficere, confēci, confectum, *perform, exhaust.*

efficio (ex + facio), efficere, effēci, effectum, *effect.*

interficio (inter + facio), interficere, interfēci, interfectum, *kill.*

2. Inflect all the above verbs in the Passive Voice.

The passive of **facio** is wanting in the present system, except the participle. The irregular verb **fio** is used instead.

A. & G. 142. G. 188. H. 294.

Exercise 25.

Translate: — Milites amantissimi principem felicem accipiunt. Integrae Romanorum copiae Gallos ex-

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ceperunt. Castrorum opus muniendorum suscepimus. Castra vestra non recipietis. Fossa latissima militibus nostris moram faciebat. Bellum triste conficeretis. Curae tristiores principem affecerant. Romani Gallos interficere parant. Romanos Gallos interfecisse dicitur. Feliciores pugnae milites efficient acriores.[1] Dic principi. Gallorum copiae a nostris excipiuntur. Duc milites. Fac bellum Gallis.[2] Causa nostra a militibus suscipitur. Oppidi muniendi opus non susceptum est. Turres altae sine pugna recipientur. Proelium acrius fit.[3] Proelii moram esse factam auditur. Bella tristia confecta sunt. Gallorum copias esse interfectas dicitur. Curis tristibus conficeremini. Praesidiorum parandorum curis afficiebamur.

Exercise 26.

Translate into Latin: — My father has recovered the sword of the chief. It is said[4] that our (soldiers) have received a number of swords. We will not undertake the work of recovering the town. A very rough way will have caused delay to our forces. We shall perform a sad work. Sadder wars will exhaust the Gauls. Our (men) are prepared to kill the Gauls. The Gauls will be met by our forces. The work of placing high towers had been undertaken by the Gauls. A very high rampart and a very wide ditch had made[5] the Gauls more spirited.[6] Say to the chiefs, that the towns have not been recovered. Lead our forces into

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[1] A. & G., 239, *a*. G., 334. H., 373.

[2] Dative: — "upon the Gauls."

[3] "Takes place:" literally, "is made."

[4] Exercise 23, note *.

[5] A. & G., 205. G., 281. H., 463, II.

[6] Preceding Exercise, note 1.

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a fortified camp. Severer battles were taking place.[1] Delay of battle has been caused by the flight of the chiefs. The work of fortifying the town will have exhausted our forces. Cause delay of battle by leading our forces into a fortified town.

XIII. — Personal, (Determinative,) and Demonstrative Pronouns.

Grammar Lesson.

A. & G.	G.	H.
98–102, 206, *a*.	97–102, 198.	182–184, 186, 446.

[The possessive pronouns **meus**, etc., have already been treated as adjectives of the first and second declension. (See VI.)]

Example of the Combined Declension of a Noun with a (Determinative, or) Demonstrative Pronoun. (Compare VII., Example.)

ille miles, *that soldier.*	**illi milites**, *these soldiers.*
illius militis, *of that soldier.*	**illorum militum**, *of those soldiers.*
illi militi, *to that soldier.*	**illis militibus**, *to those soldiers.*
illum militem, *that soldier.*	**illos milites**, *those soldiers.*
(wanting).	(wanting).
illo milite, *with that soldier.*	**illis militibus**, *with those soldiers.*

Remark *a*. — A demonstrative pronoun usually precedes its noun.

[1] Preceding Exercise, note 3.

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1. Decline in like manner : —

haec via, *this way.*
illud opus, *that work.*
ipse princeps, *the chief* [*himself.*
ipsa causa, *the very cause,* or, *the cause itself.*
id oppidum, *that town.*
idem bellum, *the same war.*
eae copiae, *those forces,* [plural.
ea castra, *that camp* (plural).

eaedem copiae, *the same forces* (plural).
eadem castra, *the same camp* (plural).

REMARK *b.* — The neuter plural of pronouns and adjectives is often used without a noun, where in English the word *thing* or *things* may be supplied. Compare VII., REMARK. Examples : —

haec, *these things*, or *this.*
illa, *those things*, or *that.*
eadem, *the same things*, or [*the same.*
bona, *good things.*
alta, *high things.*
nostra, *our things.*

Nine adjectives of the first and second declension agree with these pronouns in having the genitive singular in **-īus**, and the dative singular in **-ī**, in all genders. See A. & G., 83. G., 35. H., 151.

2. Learn the combined declension of the following :

nullus locus, *no place.* **tōtum bellum**, *the whole war.* **sōla causa**, *the only cause.* **ūna castra**, *one camp.*, **haec causa sōla**, *this cause alone.* [plural.

REMARK *c.* — **unus**, though singular in *meaning*, must be plural in *form*, whenever it has to agree with a noun which, though singular in meaning, is plural in form, as, **una castra**, *one camp.*

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Exercise 27.

Translate : — Hi milites acerrimi illud oppidum vetus ceperunt. Haec ad principem ipsum portemus. Accipite, Romani, hoc oppidum nostrum. Haec turris illā altior est. Princeps noster totum id bellum ipse nobiscum[1] conficiet. Hujus oppidi muniendi cura nos opere ipso conficit. Nullius militis corpus receptum est. Nullo in loco curae tristiores nobis[2] fuerunt. Mihi soli imperas. Easdem curas altero in loco vobiscum suscipiemus. Dixerunt eandem curam sibi[3] esse. Eaedem curae iis[3] erunt. Dixit se[3] principem illius oppidi esse. Eum[3] esse principem optimum audiebatur. Iidem milites totum id bellum sibi poposcerunt. Milites in illud oppidum accepti ipsum principem interfecerunt. Eodem in bello oppida veterrima sunt deleta. Tuā causā[4] nos istud bellum tristissimum suscepimus ; nostrā[5] tu huic bello praesidia para.

Exercise 28.

Translate into Latin : — The same forces were sent into another camp. This ditch is wider than that. *We*[6] will undertake this work with you ; *you* (will undertake) that with us. These towers are not higher than those. For our sake *you* have done these things ; for your (sake) *we* will do the same. The work of placing the same towers was undertaken by these soldiers themselves. In no places have we been

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[1] The preposition **cum** is thus annexed to the ablative of the personal pronouns : not **cum me,** but **mecum,** etc.

[2] Exercise 15, note 1.

[3] The *reflexive* is regularly used, whenever we mean *the same person as the subject* of the proposition ; otherwise, the *demonstrative.*

[4] "For your sake," or "on your account." [5] Supply **causa.**

[6] To be expressed in Latin, because emphatic.

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affected by sadder cares. Say this to the chief alone. We shall demand for ourselves[1] the care of that whole war. Say to your chief, that we have[2] the care of the whole work. He said that he[3] had destroyed the camp of the chief himself. We hear that he[4] has been killed by the Gauls themselves. It has been said that he is making war with you upon[5] the same chief. You will hear that the same chief himself has made war upon him. The fight was waged[6] by you alone.

XIV. — Periphrastic Conjugations.

These differ in name, rather than in kind, from what has been already met with in the *compound tenses* of the passive voice. One tense of the periphrastic conjugation, indeed, has been already learned, viz., the future infinitive active of all verbs, as **amaturus esse**. In these compound tenses to which the name of "periphrastic conjugation" is restricted, the participle in **-rus** and the participle in **-dus** are combined with the copula **sum** to express relations for which the simple verb has no special forms. In precisely the same way the participle in **-tus** is combined with **sum** to supply the deficient forms of the simple verb. Compare,

1. **amatus**	**sum,** *I am*	*beloved* (already loved), i.e., *I have been loved.* Compare p. 14 *.
2. **amaturus**		*intending to love.*
3. **amandus**		*worthy to be loved.*

[1] Or "for us."
[2] Literally, "that the care is to us."
[3] Reflexive.
[4] Not reflexive.
[5] Exercise 25, note 2.
[6] **pugno** (impersonal).

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GRAMMAR LESSON.

A. & G.	G.	H.
129, 147.	238, 239, 243.	231–233.

NOTE: — **amaturus fui** is very often translated, *I should have loved*, like **amavissem.**

amandus fui is very often translated, *I should have been loved*, like **amatus essem.**

But the difference between **amaturus fui** (when so translated) and **amavissem** is, that the former expresses a positive intention.

The difference between **amandus fui** (when so translated) and **amatus essem** is, that the former expresses what *ought* to have been, and the latter what *would* have been.

Inflect the Periphrastic Conjugations, Active and Passive, of the following verbs: — **occupo, deleo, munio, mitto, facio.**

REMARKS.

1. The tenses of the periphrastic conjugations are inflected through the several persons and numbers precisely like the compound tenses of the passive voice. Example: — **amaturus** (or **amandus**), **sum, es, est**; **amaturi sumus, estis, sunt.**

But **fuero** is very rarely combined with the participle in **-rus.**

2. The infinitives of the *passive* periphrastic conjugation, both of intransitive and transitive verbs, are used impersonally. (See Exercises 17 **, and 23 *.) Examples:

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dixit pugnandum esse, *he said* { *that it is necessary to fight.* / *that (he) must fight.*

monet dicendum esse, *he warns (us)* { *that it is necessary to speak.* / *that (we) must speak.*

3. In both the compound and the periphrastic forms of the infinitive **esse** is very often omitted. Example: — **haec facta (esse) dixit,** *he said that this had been done.*

4. The passive periphrastic form may often be best translated by an active form in English. Example: —

haec causa mihi est suscipienda { *this cause ought to be undertaken by me:* better, / *I ought to undertake this cause.*

Practice this in the following Exercises.

Exercise 29.

Translate: — Isti milites castra munita mecum sunt[1] occupaturi. Gallorum principes bellum nobis facturi erant. Istos equos in idem oppidum eramus ducturi. Te Gallis bellum (esse) facturum dicitur. Turrim altiorem in hac ripa ipse conlocaturus esset. Gallos bellum facturos (esse) audiveramus. Copiae in silvas altas tibi[2] non sunt mittendae. Haec tibi erunt facienda. Praesidia belli meliora paranda erant. Audient pugnandum esse. Cura horum operum nobis

[1] Exercise 17, note 1.

[2] A. & G., 232. G. 355. H., 388.

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fuit[1] suscipienda. Haec suscipienda (esse) dixit. Mora pugnae vobis non est facienda. Id oppidum veterrimum nobis est delendum. Ipsi sine pugna se interfecturi fuerunt.[1]

Exercise 30.

Translate into Latin: — We are intending to (or going to) carry arms with you into that camp. They were going to kill the same soldiers. You ought to be led with us into the same town and by the same way. He said that he was going to make war. Those very old towns ought to be destroyed by our chief.[2] Forces and defences of war ought to be prepared[3] by the Gauls. Our cause ought to be heard by you, and yours[4] by us. The bodies of the miserable Gauls ought to be carried to the same ditch. You ought to hear[5] this. We have been warned that we must speak. They heard that they[6] must fight. We ourselves ought to make war.

XV. — Participles and Participial Phrases.

An important peculiarity (or idiom) in which the Latin differs from the English is in the use of participles and participial phrases, where the English uses clauses; that is, verbs in agreement with nominative cases. Thus in Exercise 27, **milites in oppidum accepti principem interfecerunt,** would often be rendered in English, "the soldiers, *when they had*

[1] See note to Grammar Lesson.

[2] Preceding Exercise, note, 2.

[3] A. & G., 187. G., 286. H., 439, 1, 2.

[4] *Your* agreeing with *cause* understood. A noun, already just used, is omitted in Latin, as in English. See Exercise 27, note 5.

[5] See Rem. 4, p. 32.

[6] Reflexive Dative.

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been received into the town, killed the chief." Compare the following:

A. **milites opus susceptum confecerunt,** translated,

1. Literally. The soldiers finished the *undertaken* work; — better,

2. Idiomatically { The soldiers finished the work *which they had undertaken;* or, The soldiers *undertook and* finished the work.

B. **Romani Gallos exceptos interficiunt,** translated,

1. Literally. The Romans kill the Gauls *having been caught;* — better,

2. Idiomatically { The Romans kill the Gauls *when they have caught them;* or The Romans *catch and* kill the Gauls.

See A. & G., 292. G., 640, 671, 667. H., 576–579.

Exercise 31.

Translate the following participles idiomatically, as above: — Princeps milites receptos monebat. Oppida a Gallis in locis asperrimis conlocata sumus occupaturi. Galli pila a militibus in oppidum missa excipiebant. Pila excepta mittuntur. Corpora militum interfectorum sunt recipienda. Haec a te dicta nos curā tristi afficiunt. Romani capta oppida delebant. Castra a Romanis alto vallo munita capta erunt. Virgines pugnam tristem auditam flebunt.

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Exercise 32.

Translate into Latin, rendering the underlined clauses by participles: — We will catch the javelins *which have been sent* by the Romans. They have destroyed the defences *which had been prepared* by the Romans. The soldiers will weep for the chief *who has been killed* by the servants. The Romans *took and* destroyed the towns of the Gauls. The soldiers *recovered and* wept (over) the body of the chief *who had been* killed. They will *catch and* kill the soldier.

The Ablative Absolute.

The constantly recurring participial phrase is called the Ablative Absolute. Instead of a noun in the nominative case with a verb in agreement, the noun (or pronoun) is put in the ablative case with a participle in agreement. The ablative noun and its participle are, however, *to be translated* just like the nominative case and its verb, a conjunction (when, after, while, because, if, although, and the like) being prefixed. See A. & G., 255. G., 408, 409. H., 431.

The participles thus employed are the present (in **-ns**), and oftener the perfect (in **-tus**); rarely the others.

1. Examples with perfect participles, —

bello facto, *after war had been made.*
castris munitis, *when the camp had been fortified.*
turri conlocata, *after a tower had been placed.*
praesidio parato, *when defence had been prepared.*
militibus missis, *when soldiers had been sent.*

The same examples may also be rendered participially, as: *having made war;* or, *after making war,*

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— *having fortified a camp;* or, *the camp being fortified,* etc.

2. Examples with present participles, —

principe imperante, *while the chief was commanding,* or, *under command of the chief.*

me dicente, *while I was speaking.*

flentibus nostris, *while our (friends) were weeping.*

Exercise 33.

[For the meaning of new words in the following sentences, consult the vocabulary appended to the school edition of Cæsar.]

Translate: — His nuntiis acceptis, Galba, consilio celeriter convocato, sententias exquirere coepit.[1] Hoc proelio facto, majores natu, hac pugna nuntiata, legatos ad Caesarem miserunt. Caesar, obsidibus acceptis, armisque omnibus ex oppido traditis, in deditionem Suessiones accepit. Divitiacus, dimissis Aeduorum copiis, ad eum reverterat. Germāni, post tergum clamōre audito, armis abjectis, signisque militaribus relictis, se ex castris ejecerunt.

XVI. — Supplementary Grammar Lessons.

The beginner is now nearly ready to commence lessons in reading Cæsar.

Preliminary to this, however, a few subjects should be learned from the grammar, upon which it is needless to spend time in exercises like the preceding, viz.: —

1. The Fourth and Fifth Declensions of Nouns, A. & G., 68, 69, 72, 73. G., 67–70. H., 116, 120, 121.

2. Numerals, A. & G., 94. G., 92–95. H., 174–180.

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[1] A. & G., 38, 1, *a*. G., 190, 5. H., 297, 1.

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3. Relative, Interrogative, and Indefinite Pronouns, A. & G., 103, 104, 105. G., 103–105. H., 187–191.

4. The Comparison of Adverbs, A. & G., 92. G., 91. H., 305.

5. Deponent Verbs, A. & G., 135. G., 211, 141–148. H., 225–230.

6. Abbreviated Forms, etc., A. & G., 128. G., 151. H., 234, 235.

SUGGESTIONS.

As to Deponent Verbs, if the other paradigms of verbs have been well mastered, it is hardly necessary to do more than to read the deponent paradigms aloud in the class, giving the meaning of each form, according to the rule, that *a deponent is a verb with passive form and active meaning.*

Irregular and Defective Verbs and Nouns may be learned best by taking them one by one, as they occur in daily reading.

XVII. — Directions for Beginning to Read.

The best reading book is the Latin author himself. Easier steps for the beginner are made by no "Reader," than any teacher may make for his class by *selecting* at first the *simple sentences* of Cæsar, postponing those that are more complex and difficult, until a little practice has been gained, and the formidable look, which a Latin author at first wears to a beginner, has worn off. It is better for beginners to postpone the First Book of Cæsar, replete with speeches in indirect discourse, until the Second, Third, and Fourth have been read. As a suggestion of the way in which progressive reading lessons may be made off-hand by every

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teacher, according to the varying capacity of his pupils, the second section of the Second Book of Cæsar's Gallic War is here presented, passing by the first section as too complex in its construction for present use.

Brackets indicate the sentences selected for reading. The notes indicate grammatical points to be referred to by the teacher.

[His nuntiis litterisque commōtus Caesar duas legiones in citeriore [1] Gallia novas [1] conscripsit,] et inita aestate, in interiorem Galliam qui deduceret, [Quintum Pedium legātum [2] misit.] Ipse, cum primum pabuli copia esse inciperet, ad exercitum venit: [dat [3] negotium Senonibus reliquisque Gallis, qui [4] finitimi Belgis [2] erant,] uti ea, quae apud eos gerantur, cognoscant, seque de his rebus certiorem faciant. [Hi constanter [1] omnes nuntiaverunt, manus [5] cogi, exercitum in unum locum condūci.] Tum vero dubitandum non existimavit, quin ad eos proficisceretur. [Re frumentaria comparata, castra movet, diebusque circiter quindecim ad fines [5] Belgarum pervenit.[6]]

The third and fourth sections, and the first part of the fifth section, may be skipped, on account of the indirect discourse which they contain ; also the fourteenth section, and likewise, perhaps, the twenty-fifth. The omissions becoming less frequent, and the selections gradually including the more difficult subjunctive and infinitive constructions, nearly the whole of the last third of the book may be read unbroken, and a review will quickly supply the omitted portions.

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[1] Comparison.
[2] Rule for case.
[3] Formation of perfect tense.
[4] Rule for construction of relative.
[5] Gender and rule.
[6] How recognized to be a present tense.

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XVIII. — Recomposition.

Constant practice in turning English into Latin is indispensable to permanent mastery of the inflectional forms. More is requisite for this than a weekly exercise in some manual of Latin Prose Composition. The Latin read each day furnishes material for a few sentences of English to be turned back into Latin. In this *Recomposition*, the vocabulary is before the eye, and nothing is necessary but to make changes in voice, tense, case, etc.

For example: out of the first three of the preceding bracketed selections, a number of sentences like the following may be made: —

These tidings disturbed Cæsar. Two new legions had been enrolled by Cæsar. Two lieutenants will be sent. The business has been committed to the neighboring Belgians.

The preferableness of these impromptu exercises, varying with successive classes, and avoiding the evil of inherited copies, is at once apparent. Similar exercises in recomposition may be practiced upon every author that is read. After sufficient facility is gained, such exercises may be wholly impromptu, and done at sight in every lesson.

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PART SECOND.

Hints for Help in Translating.

Read through each sentence, before translating it, pronouncing every word; and looking, first for the *verb*, or, if there are several verbs, for the *leading* verb. If the verbs are of different moods, the leading verb, except in indirect discourse, will commonly be in the *indicative*.

After finding the verb, look to see whether its subject is expressed, or whether it is merely implied in the *termination* of the verb.

Whether the subject is expressed, or merely implied, look next for the *modifiers* of the subject. Then look for the modifiers of the verb: the adverb, if any, first; then the *direct* object, — either an accusative or a clause; then the *indirect* object, genitive, dative, or ablative.

The subject of any verb may be found by throwing the verb into the form of a question, preceded by *what;* as, **erat**, *was* — WHAT *was?*

The subject of a verb used impersonally, must be supplied from the verb itself; as, **provisum est** (literally, it has been provided), *provision has been made.*

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Accurate translation depends specially on noticing these four things; viz., the *case-endings* and *personal-endings*, *the voice-sign* and the *tense-signs*.

A literal translation is often awkward English; therefore, after getting the literal sense, put it into the best English that preserves the exact meaning of the Latin.

The Relative Pronoun, **Qui**, is often used in Latin to connect sentences which, in English, are connected by a conjunction. The relative is, in such connections, generally translated by a conjunction, with a demonstrative pronoun of the same number, gender, and case as the relative: —

Qui =

- **et is**, *and he:* QUOS **quum conspexisset.** Caes. B. G. I. xlvii.
- **sed is**, *but —:* QUOD **ubi Caesar resciit.** B. G. I. xxviii.
- **si is**, *if —:* QUOD **commodo reipublicae facere posset.** B. G. I. xxxv.
- **ut is**, *that —:* **Misit** QUI **cognoscerent.** B. G. I. xxi.
- **quum is**, *since —:* QUI **Ariovistum recepissent.** B. G. I. xxxii.
- *though —:* CUI **rationi locus fuisset.** B. G. I. xl.
- **nam is**, *for —:* **Cum decima legione de** QUA **non dubitaret.** B. G. I. xl.

The Interrogative Pronoun, **Quis**, is to be translated by the indefinite pronoun, *any*, after **si**, *if*, **nisi**, *unless;* **ne**, *that — not;* and the prefixes, **ec-** and **ali-**. Likewise, the interrogative adverbs, **quo**

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whither? **quando,** ***when?*** **ubi,** ***where?*** become indefinite after the same particles and prefixes.

Neque is used to signify *and not*, or *but not*, when an indicative follows; but, when a subjunctive follows, **neve** or **neu.**

Ut generally signifies *that*, before a subjunctive (*that not*, before verbs of fearing); but, before an indicative, it is commonly translated by *as* or *when.*

Dum generally signifies *until*, before a *subjunctive;* but, before an *indicative*, it generally signifies *while.*

In translating the partitive genitive, after a neuter adjective or pronoun, *of*, as the sign of the genitive, should generally be omitted; as, **plus doloris,** *more grief;* **quantum boni,** *how much good.*

Quum, followed by a pluperfect tense denoting time, may often be translated by the participle *having;* as, **quum vidisset,** *having seen.*

The subjunctive with **ut** or **qui,** denoting *purpose*, must often be translated by the English infinitive, but sometimes by a participle; as, —

Huic permisit, uti legionem collocaret,
He gave him permission TO STATION *the legion.*

Equitatum, qui hostium impetum sustineret, misit,
He sent the cavalry TO WITHSTAND *the onset of the enemy.*

eo consilio, ut Caesarem intercluderet,
with the design OF CUTTING *Cæsar off.*

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The subjunctive with **ne**, denoting a *negative purpose*, is likewise often to be translated by the English infinitive, with *not;* as, —

Suis imperavit, ne quod telum in hostes rejicerent,
He ordered his men NOT TO THROW *any missile back at the enemy*

The subjunctive with **ne, quin,** or **quominus,** after **deterreo, prohibeo,** and other verbs of hindering, is to be translated by *from* with a participle ; as, —

deterrere ne major multitudo transducatur,
to deter a greater number FROM CROSSING.

deterrere quin cum his consentirent,
to deter FROM JOINING THE LEAGUE *with these.*

When a double dative occurs, the sign *to* or *for* must be omitted before the *dative of service*, or must be substituted by *as*, —

Amicitiam populi Romani sibi ornamento et praesidio, non detrimento, esse oportere,
The friendship of the Roman people ought to be to him an honor and defence, not a detriment.

Decimam legionem subsidio nostris misit,
He sent the tenth legion AS *a reinforcement to* (or, to reinforce) *our men.*

For the idiomatic translation of impersonal and participial constructions of various kinds, see pp. 17, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36.

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Rules for the Order of Words in Latin Sentences.

1. The subject is placed first; the verb, if not emphatic, last: Caesar **duas legiones** conscripsit.
2. The verb, if emphatic, comes earlier, — sometimes even first: **Mosa** profluit **ex monte Vosego.** Reperiebat **in quaerendo Caesar.**
3. Emphatic words precede the less emphatic words connected with them: **Eam partem minime** firmam **hostium esse animadverterat.**
4. Oblique cases precede the words which govern them, but follow prepositions: —

   Domum **reverti coeperunt.**
   Trans id flumen.

5. A genitive, depending on a neuter pronoun or adjective, follows it: **Quid** sui consilii **sit ostendit.**
6. A genitive (not objective), limiting a noun with which an adjective is joined, follows the adjective, and precedes the noun: **Maximus** militum **numerus.**
7. If a subjective and an objective genitive limit the same noun, the subjective precedes the noun, and the objective follows it: **Pro veteribus** Helvetiorum **injuriis** populi Romani.
8. Demonstrative pronouns, adjectives when emphatic, and adjectives which denote a *part* of the thing which they are connected with,

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precede their nouns: IPSA **victoria.** **Quum legiones** MAGNUM **spatium abessent.** **De** MEDIA **nocte.**

9. Infinitives precede the verbs on which they depend: **Castra** MUNIRE **jussit.**

10. A very short word, connected with a very long word, precedes it: VIR **fortissimus.**

11. Adverbs regularly stand immediately before the words which they modify: **Hostes** REPENTE CELERITERQUE **procurrerunt.**

12. **Autem, enim,** and **vero,** *but*, follow the first word of their clause. When the first two words belong together, or when one of them is the verb **sum, autem,** &c., may stand third.

13. **Quidem,** *indeed*, and **quoque,** *also*, follow the word to which they give emphasis. **Ne quidem,** *not even*, takes the emphatic word between **ne** and **quidem.**

14. The enclitics, **que, ne, ve,** are usually subjoined to the first word in their clause.

TABLE OF CORRELATIVES.

who,	**qui.**	*whither,* **quo.**	*how,* **quam.**	*whence,*	**unde.**
he, or that.	**is.**	*thither,* **eo.**	*so,* **tam.**	*thence,*	**inde.**
	hic.	*where,* **ubi.**	*when,* **quum.**	*of what kind,*	**qualis.**
	iste.	*there,* **ibi.**	*then,* **tum.**	*of such kind,*	**talis.**
	ille.				
how great,	**quantus.**	*how many,* **quot.**		*how often,*	**quoties.**
so great,	**tantus.**	*so many,* **tot.**		*so often,*	**toties.**

WITH COMPARATIVES. IN CO-ORDINATE CLAUSES.

quo — eo ——, or **quanto — tanto.** **cum — tum ——.**

the — the ——. *not only — but also.*

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The Formation of Words.

[For particulars, consult the Grammar. The following table explains the formation of words only so far as exemplified in Cæsar.]

A. Nouns are formed as follows : —

[A dot underneath a letter of the stem indicates that it disappears in the derivative.]

I. From Noun Stems.

1. *Quantitative*, denoting small size (diminutives) : —

STEM.	SUFFIX.	
adolescent, *youth*,	**-ulus**,	**adolescentulus**, *very young man*
lingua, *tongue*,	**-ula**,	**lingula**, *little tongue*.
sagọ, *mantle*,	**-ulum**,	**sagulum**, *short cloak*.
navi, *ship*,	**-cula**,	**navicula**, *skiff*.

2. *Qualitative*, denoting some characteristic : —

sen, *old man*,	**-ātus**,	**senatus**, *senate*.
hered, *heir*,	**-itas**,	**hereditas**, *inheritance*.
sagittạ, *arrow*,	**-ārius**,	**sagittarius**, *archer*.
viạ, *way*,	**-ātor**,	**viātor**, *wayfarer*.
fundạ, *sling*,	**-itor**,	**funditor**, *slinger*.
client, *client*,	**-ēla**,	**clientela**, *protection*.
virọ, *man*,	**-tus**,	**virtus**, *bravery*.
testị, *witness*,	**-imonium**,	**testimonium**, *testimony*.

II. From Adjective Stems.

Abstract nouns : —

STEM.	SUFFIX.	
bonọ, *good*,	**-itas**,	**bonitas**, *goodness*.
liberọ, *free*,	**-tas**,	**libertas**, *liberty*.
piọ, *dutiful*,	**-etas**,	**pietas**, *dutifulness*.
juveni, *young*,	**-tus**,	**juventus**, *youth*.
clement, *clement*,	**-ia**,	**clementia**, *clemency*.
tristi, *sad*,	**-itia**,	**tristitia**, *sadness*.
molli, *weak*,	**-ities**,	**mollities**, *weakness*.
magnọ, *great*,	**-itudo**,	**magnitudo**, *greatness*.

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III. From Verb Stems.

[(s) signifies the *supine* stem.]

1. Denoting the *action* of the verb, abstractly: —

STEM.	SUFFIX.	
amā, *love*,	**-or**,	**amor**, *love*.
impera, *order*,	**-ium**,	**imperium**, *command*.
init (s.), *enter*,		**initium**, *beginning*.
leg, *collect*,	**-io**,	**legio**, *legion*.
stat (s.), *stand*,		**statio**, *station*.
junct (s.), *join*,	**-ūra**,	**junctura**, *junction*.
vict (s.), *live*,	**-us**,	**victus**, *living*.

2. Denoting the *Result*, *Means*, or *Agent* of the action: —

flu, *flow*,	**-men**,	**flumen**, *stream*.
impedi, *hinder*,	**-mentum**,	**impedimentum**, *hindrance*.
pa, *feed*,	**-bulum**,	**pabulum**, *fodder*.
recepta, *take back*,	**-culum**,	**receptaculum**, *retreat*.
jaci, *throw*,	**-ulum**,	**jaculum**, *javelin*.
simula, *imitate*,	**-crum**,	**simulacrum**, *likeness*.
cub, *lie down*,	**-īle**,	**cubīle**, *resting-place*.
rapi, *seize*,	**-īna**,	**rapīna**, *plunder*.
porta, *carry*,	**-orium**,	**portōrium**, *toll*.
vict (s.), *conquer*,	**-or**,	**victor**, *conqueror*.

B. Adjectives are formed as follows: —

I. From Noun Stems.

1. Denoting *Quality*: —

STEM.	SUFFIX.	
ped, *foot*,	**-ālis**,	**pedalis**, *of a foot*.
auxilio, *aid*,	**-āris**,	**auxiliaris**, *auxiliary*.
ira, *anger*,	**-cundus**,	**iracundus**, *irascible*.
terra, *earth*,	**-ēnus**,	**terrenus**, *of earth*.
equo, *horse*,	**-ester**,	**equester**, *equestrian*.
ligno, *wood*,	**-eus**,	**ligneus**, *wooden*.
bello, *war*,	**-icus**,	**bellicus**, *warlike*.
puero, *boy*,	**-ilis**,	**puerilis**, *childish*.
reg, *king*,	**-ius**,	**regius**, *royal*.
periculo, *danger*,	**-ōsus**,	**periculosus**, *dangerous*
diu (abl. case), *long*,	**-tinus**,	**diutinus**, *lasting*.

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2. Denoting *Relation* : —

Roma, *Rome*,	**-ānus**,	**Romanus**, *Roman.*
ala, *wing*,	**-ārius**,	**alarius**, *on the wings.*
Avarico, *Avaricum*,	**-ensis**,	**Avaricensis**, *of Avaricum.*
alio, *other*,	**-ēnus**,	**aliēnus**, *of another.*
Gallo, *Gaul*,	**-icus**,	**Gallicus**, *Gallic.*
mari, *sea*,	**-timus**,	**maritimus**, *maritime*

II. From Adjective Stems.

repent, *sudden*,	**-īnus**,	**repentīnus**, *sudden.*
parvo, *small*,	**-ulus**,	**parvulus**, *pretty small.*

III. From Verb Stems.

1. With *Active* signification : —

STEM.	SUFFIX.	
fer, *bear*,	**-ax**,	**ferax**, *fertile.*
cupi, *desire*,	**-idus**,	**cupidus**, *desirous.*
vaca, *be empty*,	**-uus**,	**vacuus**, *empty.*

2. With *Passive* signification : —

horre, *dread*,	**-bilis**,	**horribilis**, *horrible.*
dedit (s.), *surrender*,	**-icius**,	**deditīcius**, *surrendered.*
faci, *make*,	**-ilis**,	**facilis**, *easy.*
exim, *take out*,	**-ius**,	**eximius**, *choice.*
capt (s.), *take*,	**-īvus**,	**captīvus**, *captive.*

IV. From Particles.

STEM.	SUFFIX.	
contra, *opposite*,	**-ārius**,	**contrarius**, *contrary.*
clam, *secretly*,	**-destīnus**,	**clandestīnus**, *secret.*

C. Verbs are formed as follows : —

I. From Noun Stems.

STEM.	SUFFIX.	
nomin, *name*,	**-o**,	**nomino**, *name.*

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II. From Verb Stems.

1. *Frequentative:* —

vers (s.), *turn*,	**-o**,	**versor** (dep.), ***move about***.
clama, *cry*, **vent** (s.), *come*,	**-ito**,	**clamito**, *bawl*. **ventito**, *come often*.
laci, *draw*,	**-esso**,	**lacesso**, *attack*.
ad-ole, *increase*,	**-sco**,	**adolesco**, *grow up*.

D. Adverbs are formed from adjective stems, as follows:

STEM.	SUFFIX.	
[1] **cautŏ**, *cautious*,	**-e**,	**caute**, *cautiously*.
[2] **prudent**, *prudent*,	**-er**,	**prudenter**, *prudently*.
[2] **forti**, *brave*,	**-ter**,	**fortiter**, *bravely*.
antiquŏ, *ancient*,	**-itus**,	**antiquitus**, *anciently*.
paulŏ, *little*,	**-ātim**,	**paulatim**, *gradually*.
passŏ, *spread*,	**-im**,	**passim**, *here and there*.

[1] Mostly from Declension II. [2] Mostly from Declension III.

Many adverbs are merely cases of nouns, pronouns, or adjectives.

Formation by Composition.

Many compound verbs are formed by prefixing to the simple verb a preposition with an adverbial signification. The following prepositions are thus used in Cæsar: —

a + **verto**, *turn* OFF, *avert*.
ab + **duco**, *lead* AWAY, *withdraw*.
* **ad** + **cedo**, *go* TO, *approach*.
ante + **fero**, *bear* BEFORE, *prefer*.
circum + **munio**, *wall* AROUND, *fortify completely*.
* **con** (*i.e.*, **cum**) + **loco**, *place* FIRM, *establish*, *station*
de + **pello**, *drive* AWAY.
e + **venio**, *come* OUT, *result*, *happen*

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* **ex** + **fero**, *carry* FORTH, *raise, publish.*
* **in** + **rumpo**, *break* IN.
inter + **facio** (p 52, 2), *kill* (*make* IN PIECES).
* **ob** + **curro**, *run* TOWARD, *meet.*
post + **pono**, *put* AFTER, *postpone.*
prae + **claudo** (p. 52, 4), *close* BEFORE, *block up.*
praeter + **mitto**, *pass* BY, *omit.*
pro + **eo** (**prod-eo**), *go* FORTH.
* **sub** + **teneo**, *hold* UNDER, *sustain, resist.*
super + **sedeo**, *refrain from* (*sit* ABOVE.)

* See rules for *assimilation* in the Grammar.

Also the following prefixes, which are not used except in compound words : —

di + **rapio** (p. 52, 2). *tear* ASUNDER, *ravage, pillage.*
dis + **cedo**, *go* ASUNDER, *depart.*
por + **rego** (p. 52, 1), *stretch* FORTH, *extend.*
re + **verto**, *turn* BACK, *return.*
red + **eo**, *go* BACK, *return.*
se + **voco**, *call* ASIDE.

Some of the above prefixes have special meanings in connection with *adjectives*, — especially **in**, **per**, and **sub** : —

in + **commodus**, NOT *convenient.*
per + **pauci**, VERY *few.*
sub + **dolus**, SOMEWHAT *crafty.*

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Vowel Changes in Composition.

I. In the Stem of the Present Tense.

[The figures denote the conjugation.]

1. **a** is changed to **e**, in the following: —

damno,	1,	**con-demno**, *condemn.*
arceo,	2,	**ex-erceo**, *exercise.*
carpo,	3,	**de-cerpo**, *pluck off.*
gradior,	3,	**trans-gredior**, *pass over.*
patior,	3,	**per-petior**, *suffer patiently.*
rego,	3,	**por-rigo**, *extend.*
scando,	3,	**ad-scendo**, *ascend.*
spargo,	3,	**ad-spergo**, *besprinkle.*

2. **a** is changed to **i**, in the following: —

habeo,	2,	**pro-hibeo**, *prevent.*
ago,	3,	**red-igo**, *reduce.*
cado,	3,	**in-cido**, *fall upon.*
facio,	3,	**per-ficio**, *perform.*
frango,	3,	**per-fringo**, *break through.*
jacio,	3,	**ob-jicio**, *throw against.*
rapio,	3,	**di-ripio**, *pillage.*
statuo,	3,	**in-stituo**, *institute, undertake.*
tango,	3,	**con-tingo**, *touch, happen.*
salio,	4,	**de-silio**, *leap down.*

3 **ae** is changed to **i**, in the following: —

aestimo,	1,	**ex-istimo**, *reckon.*
caedo,	3,	**oc-cido**, *slay.*
quaero,	3,	**con-quiro**, *seek out.*

4. **au** is changed to **u**, in the following: —

claudo,	3,	**inter-cludo**, *cut off.*

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5. **e** is changed to **i**, in the following: —

sedeo,	2,	**ob-sideo,** *blockade.*
emo,	3,	**dir-imo,** *break off.*
lego,	3,	**de-ligo,** *choose.*
premo,	3,	**op-primo,** *crush.*
specio,	3,	**per-spicio,** *see through.*

6. **ua** is changed to **u**, in: —

quatio,	3,	**per-cutio,** *strike.*

7. Those compounds of **do** which are of the Third Conjugation change to **e**, in the present infinitive, and to **i**, in the perfect and supine; as, —

do,	**dare,**	**dedi,**	**datum,** *give.*
per-do,	**per-dere,**	**per-didi,**	**per-ditum,** *destroy.*

II. In the Stem of the Perfect and Supine, vowel changes take place according to the following rule: —

When **a**, **ae**, or **e**, in the present stem of the simple verb, is changed in the compound to **i**, **i** is retained in the perfect and supine stems of the compound, if the supine stem of the simple verb is dissyllabic; as, —

HABE-**o,**	HABU-**i,**	HABIT-**um.**
pro-HIBE-**o,**	**pro**-HIBU-**i,**	**pro**-HIBIT-**um.**

But if the supine stem of the simple verb is *monosyllabic*, the *perfect* stem of the compound verb (1) usually retains the vowel of the simple verb, but (2) sometimes changes **a** or **e** to **i**; while (3) the *supine* stem of the compound is always formed in **e**; as, —

1.	FACI-**o,**	FEC-**i,**	FACT-**um.**
	per-FICI-**o,**	**per**-FEC-**i,**	**per**-FECT-**um.**
2.	TENE-**o,**	TENU-**i,**	TENT-**um.**
	sus-TINE-**o,**	**sus**-TINU-**i,**	**sus**-TENT-**um.**
3.	RAPI-**o,**	RAPU-**i,**	RAPT-**um.**
	di-RIPI-**o,**	**di**-RIPU-**i,**	**di**-REPT-**um**

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Syllable Changes.

Simple verbs of conjugations 1, 2, and 3 sometimes *reduplicate* the *perfect* stem, by prefixing to their initial consonant that consonant, with either the vowel that follows it or **e**: as, **curr-o, cu**-CURR-**i**; **fall-o, fe**-FELL-**i.**

Compound verbs omit this reduplication, — except the compounds of **do, sto, disco, posco,** and **some compounds of curro.**

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Tables of the Synopsis of Verbs.

First Conjugation.

		Present Stem, ending in **ā** characteristic.			Perfect Stem, ending in **v** characteristic.
		Active.	*Passive.*	*Deponent.*	*Active.*
Ind.	*Pr.*	amo	amor	hortor	*Pf.* amavi
	Imp.	amabam	amabar	hortabar	*P.Pf.* amaveram
	F.	amabo	amabor	hortabor	*F.Pf.* amavero
Sub.	*Pr.*	amem	amer	horter	*Pf.* amaverim
	Imp.	amarem	amarer	hortarer	*P.Pf.* amavissem
Imp.	*Pr.*	ama	amare	hortare	Inf. *Pf.* amavisse
	F.	amato	amator	hortator	
Inf.	*Pr.*	amare	amari	hortari	
Part	*Pr.*	amans	——	hortans	
Ger.		amandi	——	hortandi	
Ger've.			amandus	hortandus	

Analysis of Terminations in the Table.

Tense Signs.		Mood Signs.	Voice Sign.	Personal Endings.	Participle Endings.	Case Endings.
era, from **eram**,						
eri, „ **ero**,	*from*	**i, re, r**		**i, m**	**nt, nd,**	**s, us, i**
ero, „ (e)sim,	*the verb*	**ri**		**o, to**		
isse, „ **essem**,	**sum.**					
isse, „ **esse**,						

(See the Grammar for other personal and case endings, and for explanations, as of **amem** for **ama-i-m.**)

		Supine System, ending in **t** characteristic.	
		Active.	*Deponent.*
Part.	*F.*	amaturus	hortaturus
Inf.	*F.*	amaturus esse	hortaturus esse
Sup.		amatum	hortatum
		Passive.	
Ind.	*Pf.*	amatus sum	hortatus sum
	P.Pf.	amatus eram	hortatus eram
	F.Pf.	amatus ero	hortatus ero
Sub.	*Pf.*	amatus sim	hortatus sim
	P.Pf.	amatus essem	hortatus essem
Inf.	*Pf.*	amatus esse	hortatus esse
	F.	amatum iri	——
Part	*Pf.*	amatus	hortatus
Sup.		amatu	hortatu

Analysis of Terminations.

Tense Sign.	Case Endings.
ūr,	**us, um, u**

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Second Conjugation.

Present Stem, ending in ē characteristic.

		Active.	*Passive.*	*Deponent.*
IND.	*Pr.*	de'eo	deleor	vereor
	Imp.	delebam	delebar	verebar
	F.	delebo	delebor	verebor
SUB.	*Pr.*	deleam	delear	verear
	Imp.	delerem	delerer	vererer
IMP.	*Pr.*	dele	delere	verere
	F.	deleto	deletor	veretor
INF.	*Pr.*	delere	deleri	vereri
PART.	*Pr.*	delens	——	verens
GER.		delendi	——	verendi
GER'VE.			delendus	verendus

Perfect Stem, ending in ● characteristic.

INF.	*Pf.*	delevi
	P.Pf.	deleveram
	F.Pf.	delevero
SUB.	*Pf.*	deleverim
	P.Pf.	delevissem
INF.	*Pf.*	delevisse

For analysis, see Table of First Conjugation.
Peculiarity in Pres. Subj.: **a** is mood sign.

Supine System, ending in **t** characteristic.

		Active.	*Deponent.*
PART.	*F.*	deleturus	veriturus
INF.	*F.*	deleturus esse	veriturus esse
SUP.		deletum	veritum

		Passive.	
IND.	*Pf.*	deletus sum	veritus sum
	P Pf.	deletus eram	veritus eram
	F.Pf.	deletus ero	veritus ero
SUB.	*Pf.*	deletus sim	veritus sim
	P.Pf.	deletus essem	veritus essem
INF.	*Pf.*	deletus esse	veritus esse
	F.	deletum iri	——
PART.	*Pf.*	deletus	veritus
SUP.		deletu	veritu

Peculiarity: stem-vowel **e** shortened to **i** in **verit.**

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Fourth Conjugation.

	Present Stem, ending in **i** characteristic.			Perfect Stem, ending in **v** characteristic.	
	Active.	*Passive.*	*Deponent.*		
IND.	*Pr.* audio	audior	partior	IND. *Pf.* audivi	
	Imp. audiebam	audiebar	partiebar	*P.Pf.* audiveram	
	F. audiam	audiar	partiar	*F.Pf.* audivero	
SUB.	*Pr.* audiam	audiar	partiar	SUB. *Pf.* audiverim	
	Imp. audirem	audirer	partirer	*P.Pf.* audivissem	
IMP.	*Pr.* audi	audire	partire	INF. *Pf.* audivisse	
	F. audito	auditor	partitor		
INF.	*Pr.* audire	audiri	partiri		
PART.	*Pr.* audiens	——	partiens		
GER.	audiendi	——	partiendi		
GER'VE.		audiendus	partiendus		

For analysis, see Table of First Conjugation.

Peculiarity in the Fut. Ind., where the first person is borrowed from the Pres. Subj.; in the other persons of the Future, **e** is the tense sign.

	Supine Stem, ending in **t** characteristic.		
		Active.	*Deponent.*
PART.	*F.*	auditurus	partiturus
INF.	*F.*	auditurus esse	partiturus esse
SUP.		auditum	partitum
		Passive.	
IND.	*Pf.*	auditus sum	partitus sum
	P.Pf.	auditus eram	partitus eram
	F.Pf.	auditus ero	partitus ero
SUB.	*Pf.*	auditus sim	partitus sim
	P.Pf.	auditus essem	partitus essem
INF.	*Pf.*	auditus esse	partitus esse
	F.	auditum iri	——
PART.	*Pf.*	auditus	partitus
SUP.		auditu	partitu

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Third Conjugation, I.

	Present Stem, ending in a consonant.				Perfect Stem, ending in **s** characteristic.		
	Active.		*Passive.*	*Deponent.*			
IND.	*Pr.*	rego	regor	labor	IND.	*Pf.*	rexi
	Imp.	regebam	regebar	labebar		*P.Pf.*	rexeram
	F.	regam	regar	labar		*F.Pf.*	rexero
SUB.	*Pr.*	regam	regar	labar	SUB	*Pf.*	rexerim
	Imp.	regerem	regerer	laberer		*P.Pf.*	rexissem
IMP.	*Pr.*	rege	regere	labere	INF.	*Pf.*	rexisse
	F.	regitó	regitor	labitor			
INF.	*Pr.*	regere	regi	labi			
PART.	*Pr.*	regens	——	labens			
GER.		regendi	——	labendi			
GER'VE.			regendus	labendus			

In the analysis, the perfect stem, **rex**, = **reg** + **s**.
For analysis, see Table of First Conjugation.
Peculiarity, connecting vowel, **e** or **i**, following the stem.

	Supine System, ending in **t** or **s** characteristic.		
	Active.		*Deponent.*
PART.	*F.*	rectu**rus**	laps**urus**
INF.	*F.*	rectu**rus** esse	laps**urus** esse
SUP.		rectu**m**	laps**um**
	Passive.		
IND.	*Pf.*	rectu**s** sum	laps**us** sum
	P.Pf.	rectu**s** eram	laps**us** eram
	F.Pf.	rectu**s** ero	laps**us** ero
SUB.	*Pf.*	rectu**s** sim	laps**us** sim
	P.Pf.	rectu**s** essem	laps**us** essem
INF.	*Pf.*	rectu**s** esse	laps**us** esse
	F.	rectum iri	——
PART.	*Pf.*	rectu**s**	laps**us**
SUP.		rectu	laps**u**

In the analysis, **rect** = **reg** + **t**.
laps = **lab** + **s**.

For euphonic changes, see the Grammar.

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Third Conjugation, II.

	Present Stem, ending in a consonant, with suffixed **i** before **a, i, u, ē.**			Perfect System, Stem lengthened.	
	Active.	*Passive.*	*Deponent.*		
IND.	*Pr.* capio	capior	gradior	IND. *Pf.* cēpi	
	Imp. capiebam	capiebar	gradiebar	*P.Pf.* cēperam	
	F. capiam	capiar	gradiar	*F.Pf.* cēpero	
SUB.	*Pr.* capiam	capiar	gradiar	SUB. *Pf.* cēperim	
	Imp. caperem	caperer	graderer	*P.Pf.* cēpissem	
IMP.	*Pr.* cape	capere	gradere	INF. *Pf* cēpisse	
	F. capito	capitor	graditor		
INF.	*Pr.* capere	capi	gradi		
PART.	*Pr.* capiens	——	gradiens		
GER.	capiendi	——	gradiendi		
GER'VE.		capiendus	gradiendus		

For analysis, see preceding Tables.

	Supine System, ending in **t** or **s** characteristic.	
	Active.	*Deponent.*
PART.	*F.* capturus	gressurus
INF.	*F.* capturus esse	gressurus esse
SUP.	captum	gressum
	Passive.	
IND.	*Pf.* captus sum	gressus sum
	P.Pf. captus eram	gressus eram
	F.Pf. captus ero	gressus ero
SUB.	*Pf.* captus sim	gressus sim
	P.Pf. captus essem	gressus essem
IMP.	*Pf.* captus esse	gressus esse
	F. captum iri	——
PART.	*Pf.* captus	gressus
SUP.	captu	gressu

In the analysis, **gress = grad + s, with a** change of vowel.

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Vocabulary of Five Hundred Common Words,

Mostly selected as they occur in Caesar, I–IV.

[To be committed to memory, with the principal parts.]

Verbs of the A (First) Conjugation.

mercor, *traffic.*
porto, *carry.*
specto, *look.*
juro, *swear.*
sto, *stand.*
vagor, *rove.*
firmo, *strengthen.*
conor, *endeavor.*
probo, *prove.*
spero, *hope.*
damno, *condemn.*
cogito, *think.*
cito, *rouse.*
arbitror, *consider.*
paro, *prepare.*
pugno, *fight.*
aestimo, *reckon.*
nuntio, *announce.*
maturo, *hasten.*
rogo, *ask.*
puto, *suppose.*
tempero, *restrain.*
impero, *command.*
nego, *say not.*
impetro, *obtain.*
vastor, *devastate.*
do, *give.*
appello, *address.*
hortor, *exhort.*
fugo, *rout.*
moror, *delay.*
vaco, *be vacant.*
juvo, *aid.*
postulo, *demand.*
mando, *enjoin.*
praedico, *affirm.*
veto, *forbid.*
versor, *move about.*
vito, *shun.*
dimico, *fight.*
servo, *preserve.*
tento, *try.*
cunctor, *delay.*
volo, *fly.*
lavo, *wash.*
recūso, *refuse.*
oro, *beseech.*
propinquo, *approach.*
judico, *judge.*
dubito, *doubt.*
neco, *put to death.*
praedor, *plunder.*
comitor, *accompany.*
laudo, *praise.*
ligo, *bind.*

Verbs of the E (Second) Conjugation.

teneo, *hold.*
habeo, *have.*
suadeo, *advise.*
doleo, *grieve.*
pateo, *lie open.*
moveo, *move.*
pendeo, *hang.*
video, *see.*
videor, *seem.*
jubeo, *order.*

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spondeo, *promise.*
studeo, *be eager for.*
caveo, *be on one's guard.*
oportet, *one ought.*
licet, *one may.*
taceo, *be silent.*
valeo, *be strong.*
audeo, *dare.*
augeo, *augment.*
faveo, *favor.*
vereor, *fear.*
pleo, *fill.*
fleo, *weep.*
censeo, *determine.*
sedeo, *sit.*
praebeo, *afford.*
jaceo, *lie, be situated.*
timeo, *fear.*
dēbeo, *owe.*
soleo, *be wont.*
doceo, *teach.*
urgeo, *push.*
lateo, *be hidden.*
noceo, *hurt.*
voveo, *vow.*
rideo, *laugh.*
maneo, *remain.*
polliceor, *promise.*
arceo, *repel.*
careo, *lack.*

Verbs of the I (Fourth) Conjugation.

eo, *go.*
orior, *rise.*
potior, *become master of.*
venio, *come.*
munio, *fortify.*
metior, *measure.*
sentio, *feel.*
reperio, *find.*
aperio, *open.*
vincio, *bind.*
experior, *try.*
impedio, *embarrass.*
ordior, *begin.*
scio, *know.*
salio, *leap.*
mentior, *lie, falsify.*
servio, *serve.*

Verbs of the Consonant (Third) Conjugation.

divido, *divide.*
fero, *bear.*
colo, *cultivate.*
gero, *carry on.*
tendo, *stretch.*
cupio, *desire.*
tango, *touch.*
nosco, *learn.*
duco, *lead.*
facio, *make.*
statuo, *establish, resolve.*
emo, *buy.*
peto, *ask, go to.*
tego, *cover.*
ago, *do, treat with.*
sequor, *follow.*
rapio, *snatch.*
uro, *burn.*
tollo, *take up* or *away.*
utor. *use.*

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proficiscor, *set forth.*
fluo, *flow.*
patior, *suffer.*
mitto, *send.*
caedo, *cut.*
pello, *beat.*
cedo, *yield.*
sumo, *take.*
volo, *wish.*
pono, *place.*
verto, *turn.*
jacio, *cast.*
cresco, *grow.*
rumpo, *break.*
stringo, *bind, graze.*
scribo, *write.*
solvo, *loose.*
gradior, *step, go.*
ulciscor, *punish.*
specio (in cp.), *look.*
sisto, *place, stand.*
obliviscor, *forget.*
prodo (cp. of DO), *betray.*
dedo, „ *surrender.*
abdo, „ *conceal.*
trado, „ *deliver.*
perdo, „ *destroy.*
credo, „ *believe.*
vendo, „ *sell.*
reminiscor, *remember.*
cado, *fall.*
queror, *complain.*
quaero, *inquire.*
alo, *nourish.*
fendo (in cp.), *ward off.*
loquor, *speak.*
prehendo, *seize.*
fugio, *flee.*
vinco, *conquer.*
lacesso, *attack.*
struo, *arrange.*
frango, *break.*

fingo, *form.*
figo, *fix.*
fallo, *deceive.*
texo. *weave.*
flecto, *bend.*
vello, *pull.*
claudo, *close.*
posco, *demand.*
arcesso, *send for.*
morior, *die.*
curro, *run.*
nascor, *be born.*
metuo, *fear.*
premo, *press.*
pergo (cp. of REGO), *proceed.*
surgo, „ „ *rise.*
diligo, „ LEGO, *love.*
consuesco, *accustom.*
vivo, *live.*
fido, *trust.*
disco, *learn.* [chance).
nanciscor, *obtain* (by
adipiscor, *obtain* (by effort).
jungo, *join.*
scindo, *tear down.*
fundo, *pour.*
trudo, *thrust.*
carpo, *pluck.*
vado, *go, move.*
scando (in cp.), *climb.*
tero, *rub.*
relinquo, *leave.*
spargo, *scatter.*
traho, *draw.*
cerno, *see, separate.*
cingo, *surround.*
veho, *carry.*
pendo, *weigh out, pay.*
fligo, *dash.*
quatio (in cp.), *strike.*
consulo, *consult.*
tribuo, *grant, assign.*

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Nouns of the A (First) Declension.

copia, *plenty.*
copiae, *forces.*
poena, *punishment.*
fossa, *ditch.*
gratia, *good will.*
gratiae, *thanks.*
hora, *hour.*
fuga, *flight.*
mora, *delay.*
ora, *coast.*
sarcina, *pack.*
pugna, *fight.*
tuba, *trumpet.*
galea, *helmet.*
luna, *moon.*
rota, *wheel.*
turma, *squadron.*
via, *way.*
ripa, *bank.*
lacrima, *tear.*
angustiae, *narrow passes.*
insidiae, *ambush.*
vigilia, *watch.*
silva, *forest.*
catena, *chain.*
sagitta, *arrow.*
funda, *sling.*
juba, *mane.*
causa, *cause.*
cura, *care.*
filia, *daughter.*
tabula, *table, list.*

Nouns of the O (Second) Declension.

bellum, *war.*
initium, *beginning.*
imperium, *government.*
ager, *field, land.*
amicus, *friend.*
filius, *son.*
regnum, *kingdom.*
vinculum, *bond.*
oppidum, *town.*
vicus, *village.*
frumentum, *grain.*
periculum, *danger.*
consilium, *plan, wisdom.*
vadum, *ford.*
locus, *place.*
murus, *wall.*
praesidium, *guard, protection.*
castra, *camp.*
castellum, *fort.*
telum, *weapon.*
praelium, *battle.*
jugum, *ridge, yoke.*
pabulum, *fodder.*
brachium, *arm.*
signum, *standard.*
vallum, *rampart.*
scutum, *shield.*
pilum, *javelin.*
gladius, *sword.*
servus, *slave.*
auxilium, *help.*
auxilia, *auxiliaries.*
subsidium, *support.*
animus, *spirit, mind.*
saxum, *rock.*
negotium, *business.*
domus (also 4th), *house.*
ventus, *wind.*

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tergum, *back, rear.*
remus, *oar.*
arma, *arms.*
concilium, *council.*
puer, *boy.*
modus, *manner.*
socius, *ally.*
stipendium, *tribute.*
praemium, *reward.*
donum, *gift.*
fumus, *smoke.*
vir, *man.*
ovum, *egg.*
solum, *ground, soil.*
officium, *duty.*
tumulus, *hillock.*

Adjectives of the First and Second Declension.

altus, *high, deep.*
cupidus, *eager.*
angustus, *narrow.*
latus, *wide.*
firmus, *strong.*
dubius, *doubtful.*
mirus, *wonderful.*
invitus, *unwilling.*
gratus, *pleasing.*
dexter, *right.*
sinister, *left.*
commodus, *convenient.*
idoneus, *fit.*
callidus, *cunning.*
arduus, *steep.*
aridus, *dry.*
amplus, *large.*
magnus, *great.*
parvus, *small.*
multus, *much.*
bonus, *good.*
malus, *bad.*
certus, *certain.*
durus, *hard.*
dignus, *worthy.*
justus, *just.*
propinquus, *near.*
longinquus, *far.*
ferus, *fierce.*
barbarus, *barbarous.*
aequus, *level, fair.*
alius, *another.*
nullus, *no.*
solus, *alone.*
totus, *all, entire.*
unus, *one.*
ullus, *any.*
alter, *the other.*
uter, *which* (of two)?
neuter, *neither.*
novus, *new.*
pauci (pl.), *few.*
plenus, *full.*
rarus, *rare.*
reliquus, *remaining.*
medius, *middle, central.*
egregius, *remarkable.*
eximius, *distinguished.*
exiguus, *scanty.*
ceteri (pl.), *the rest.*

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Nouns of the Consonant (Third) Declension.

[Learn the Gender as marked.]

pars, F., *part.*
flumen, N., *stream.*
virtus, F., *valor.*
finis, C., *end.*
fines (pl.), M., *boundaries.*
sol, M., *sun.*
mons, M., *mountain.*
pons, M., *bridge.*
rex, M., *king.*
civis, C., *citizen.*
civitas, F., *state.*
miles, M., *soldier.*
latus, N., *side.*
dolor, M., *pain.*
auctor, M., *author.*
iter, N., *march, route.*
pax, F., *peace.*
lex, F., *law.*
dux, C., *leader.*
tempus, N., *time.*
mos, M., *custom.*
ignis, M., *fire.*
mensis, M., *month.*
legio, F., *legion.*
cohors, F., *cohort.*
voluntas, F., *wish, consent.*
pes, M., *foot.*
opus, N., *work, business.*
navis, F., *ship.*
ratis, F., *raft.*
hiems, F., *winter.*
obses, C., *hostage.*
agmen, N., *marching column.*
eques, M., *horseman.*
pedes, M., *footman.*
frater, M., *brother.*
pater, M., *father.*
mater, F., *mother.*
soror, F., *sister.*
lux, F., *light.*
collis, M., *hill.*
corpus, N., *body.*
salus, F., *safety.*
homo, C., *man* or ***woman.***
potestas, F., *power.*
nox, F., *night.*
arbor, F., *tree.*
vulnus, N., *wound.*
urbs, F., *city*
trabs, F., *beam.*
palus, F., *swamp.*
pecus, N., *flock.*
imber, M., *rain.* [*count*
ratio, F., *reason, plan, ac*
aestas, F., *summer.*
latro, M., *robber.*
aetas, F., *age.*
funis, C., *rope.*
orbis, M., *circle.*
lac, N., *milk.*
caro, F., *flesh.*
pellis, F., *skin.*
fames, F., *hunger.*
mulier, F., *woman.*
merces, F., *reward, pay.*
piscis, M., *fish.*
senex, M., *old man.*
sedes, F., *seat, abode.*
caput, N., *head.*
os (gen. **oris**), N., *face, mouth*
vox, F., *voice.*
servitus, F., *slavery.*
jus, N., *law, right.*
vectigal, N., *revenue*
nemo, C., *nobody.*
arx, F., *citadel.*

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mens, F., *mind.*
pudor, M.. *shame.*
ordo, M., *rank, company.*
laus, F., *praise.*
frigus, N., *cold.*
genus, N., *kind, race.*
sors, F., *lot.*
hostis, C., *enemy.*
custos, C., *guard.*
hospes, C., *host, friend.*
comes, C., *companion.*
radix, F., *root.*
timor, M., *fear.*
opes (pl.), F., *power, means*
facultas, F., *means, opportunity.*
munus, N., *gift.*

Adjectives of the Third Declension.

[Those of 2 and 3 terminations are so marked.]

fortis, 2, *brave.*
nobilis, 2, *noble.*
facilis, 2, *easy.*
princeps, *chief.*
anceps, *double-headed.*
omnis, 2, *all.*
vetus, *old.*
mollis, 2, *soft, gentle.*
brevis, 2, *short.*
gravis, 2, *heavy.*
acer, 3, *sharp.*
alacer, 3, *active.*
communis, 2, *common.*
tenuis, 2, *slender.*
equester, 3, *cavalry.*
pedester, 3, *infantry.*
silvester, 3, *woody.*
lenis, 2, *gentle, slow.*
fertilis, 2, *fertile.*
mediocris, 2, *moderate.*
supplex, *suppliant.*
duplex, *double.*
triplex, *triple.*
dives, *rich.*
felix, *happy.*
audax, *bold.*
velox, *swift.*
celer, 3, *quick.*
humilis, 2, *humble.*
similis, 2, *like.*

Nouns of the Fourth Declension.

cultus, *culture, fashion.*
victus, *living.*
adventus, *coming.*
discessus, *departure.*
vultus, *countenance.*
commeatus, *supplies.*
nutus, *nod.*
manus, F., *hand.*
domus, F., *house.*
exercitus, *army.*
equitatus, *cavalry.*
fructus, *fruit.*
impetus, *onset.*
lacus, *lake.*
cornu, *wing of an army.*
portus, *harbor.*
aestus, *tide.*
consensus, *consent.*
conventus, *court, meeting.*
aditus, *access.*
principatus, *leadership.*

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Nouns of the Fifth Declension.

res, *thing.*
dies, M. or F., *day.*
fides, *faith.*
acies, *line of battle.*
spes, *hope.*
species, *appearance.*
meridies, M., *midday.*

Idiomatic Sentences,

TO BE COMMITTED TO MEMORY.

[References to the Grammar, in connection, may be given by the teacher.]

1. Scito me domum ire,
   You must know I'm going home.
2. Fatendum est me erravisse,
   I must admit I was mistaken.
3. Tibi domum ire licet,
   You may go home.
4. Nobis domum ire licuit,
   We might have gone home.
5. Te domi esse oportet,
   You ought to be at home.
6. Nos domi esse oportuit,
   We ought to have been at home.
7. Potuit facere, sed noluit,
   He could have done it; but he would not.
8. Faciam si potero,
   I will do it, if I can.
9. Longum est tibi enarrare omnia,
   It would be tedious to tell you all completely.
10. Jam triduum exspecto,
    I have been waiting now three days.

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11. Jam biduum exspectabat,
He had been waiting two days already.

12. Si hostes audierint, statim fugient,
If the enemy hear, they will instantly fly.

13. Literas et eas longas tantum non confeci,
I have all but finished the letter, and that too a long one.

14. Audacior est quam sapientior,
He is more bold than wise.

15. Quo citius feceris, eo melius erit,
The sooner you do it, the better it will be.

16. Erga me fratrem se gessit,
He has behaved toward me like a brother.

17. Parum urbane me usus est,
He has treated me uncivilly.

18. Caesar, me judice, summus erat imperator,
Cæsar was, in my judgment, a consummate general.

19. Hoc tibi sit exemplo,
Let this be an example to you.

20. Summae est dementiae bonos mores parvi pendere,
It is the height of folly to undervalue good character.

21. Per me licet abeas,
You may depart, so far as I am concerned.

22. Nobis omnia frustra tentantibus abiit,
He left, in spite of all we could do.

23. Nullis adjuvantibus opus confeci,
I have finished the work without assistance

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24. Vobis me invito domo non exeundum est,
You must not leave home against my consent.

25. His paucis diebus certior factus sum,
I was informed a few days ago.

26. Diem ex die exspectabat,
He waited day after day.

27. Haec una res mihi deest,
This is the only thing which I want.

28. Ex quo tempore redii, in meos libros diligenter incubui,
Since I returned, I have diligently devoted myself to my books.

29. Si quid opus facto erit, veniam,
If there is any need of action, I will come.

30. Me non sentiente exiit,
He went out without my noticing it.

31. Alius aliud faciebat,
One was doing one thing, another another.

32. Alius aliam in partem se recepit,
One retired in one direction, another in another.

33. Alius aliter se habet.
One is situated in one way, another another.

34. Aliter se res habet atque putabam,
The thing is otherwise than I supposed.

35. Magno opere praecavendum est ne decipiamur,
We must take great precaution not to be deceived

36. Enitendum est ut vincamus,
We must strive to conquer.

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37. Huc accedebat, ut Caesar a me staret,
In addition to this, Cæsar stood by me (on my side)

38. Improbi poenis deterrendi sunt, ne injurias faciant,
Wicked men must be deterred by punishment from doing injury.

39. Injuriam facis, qui mihi maledicas,
You do wrong to speak ill of me.

40. Vereor ne optimus quisque hoc sibi persuasum habeat,
I fear that all good men are persuaded of this.

41. Non recusabimus quominus tecum agamus,
We will not object to deal with you.

42. Improbi non sibi temperabunt quin injurias faciant,
Wicked men will not refrain from doing injury.

43. Quod meo commodo facere possim te juvabo,
I will help you so far as I conveniently can.

44. Satis causae est quare me juves,
There is reason enough { for you to help me. / why you should help me.

45. Ostende nobis quid tui consilii sit,
Show us what is in your plan.

46. Mirum videbatur quid tibi meo auxilio opus esset,
It seemed strange what need you had of my help

47. Non est cur timeas,
There is no reason { for you to fear. / why you should fear.

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48. Reliquum est ut quam primum abeas,
    It remains for you to leave as soon as possible.

49. In eo est ut moriatur,
    He is at the point of death.

50. Honestior est quam qui te decipiat,
    He is too honest to deceive you.

51. Literas magna cum diligentia scribendas curavi,
    I have had the letter written very carefully.

52. Fieri potest ut quamvis subito accidat,
    It may happen at any moment.

53. Pro eo ac merui mihi { gratiam habuit, / gratias egit, / gratiam retulit,
    According to my desert he { felt grateful to me. / thanked me. / requited me.

54. Duobus annis post Caesarem interfectum periit Brutus,
    Brutus perished two years after the killing of Cæsar.

55. Vobis discedendi potestatem faciam,
    I will give you leave to depart.

56. Difficile dictu est quanto opprobrio ignavia sit.
    It is hard to say how disgraceful laziness is.

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[To represent the nature of the work that may be done with beginners in Latin, by the method suggested in this "Primer," I subjoin the following copies of the examination papers which were given to the first class that used it. The class consisted of about twenty pupils, whose ages ranged from fifteen to twenty-two. To half of these, Latin was a new study. They finished the "Primer" in about four weeks, making ten recitations a week. At the end of five months more, they had finished and reviewed the first four books of Cæsar, in the manner represented by the examination papers, at the rate of six recitations a week.]

Specimen of Examination upon the Second Book, after it has been read and reviewed.

WILLISTON SEMINARY.

Junior Classical, Division A, December, 1877.

I. TRANSLATE: —

Caesar obsidibus acceptis primis civitatis atque ipsius Galbae **regis** duobus filiis, armisque omnibus ex oppido traditis, in deditionem Suessiones accepit, exercitumque in Bellovacos ducit.

RECOMPOSITION: —

1. Cæsar is going to receive the king's son as a hostage. 2. The king is going to deliver up all the arms from the town. 3. All the arms ought to be delivered up by the king. 4. The king ought to deliver up his two sons as hostages. 5. The king himself being delivered up, his sons also will be delivered up.

II. TRANSLATE: —

Caesar honoris Divitiaci atque Aeduorum causa sese eos in fidem recepturum et conservaturum dixit; quod erat civitas magna inter Belgas auctoritate et hominum multitudine praestabat, DC obsides poposcit. His traditis omnibusque armis ex oppido collatis ab eo loco in fines Ambianorum pervenit, qui se suaque omnia sine mora dediderunt.

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1. Principal parts of recepturum, traditis, collatis?
2. Synopsis of conservaturum, praestabat, pervenit?
3. Gender of honoris, civitas, multitudine, obsides?
4. Rules for gender of fidem, auctoritate. oppido?
5. Construction of sese, Belgas, auctoritate, armis, sua?
6. Give the combined declension of eo loco. Inflect the tense of dediderunt. Analyze praestabat and poposcit.

III. GIVE THE LATIN FOR THESE WORDS: —

Body, swamp, hill, new, business, reward, demand, draw, pour, nourish, use, find, rouse.

Specimen of Examination upon the Third and Fourth Books, after they have been read and reviewed.

WILLISTON SEMINARY.

Junior Classical, Division A, February, 1878.

I. TRANSLATE: —

Hac confirmata opinione timoris idoneum quendam hominem et callidum delegit Gallum ex his quos auxilii causa secum habebat. Huic magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque persuadet uti ad hostes transeat, et quid fieri velit edocet.

RECOMPOSITION: —

1. We are going to choose certain fit men from those whom we have with us as helpers. 2. These ought to be persuaded to go over to the enemy. 3. We ought to go over to Cæsar, and inform him what we wish to be done.

II. TRANSLATE: —

Sed tantae multitudinis aditu perterriti ex iis aedificiis quae trans flumen habuerant demigraverunt, et cis Rhenum dispositis praesidiis Germanos transire prohibebant.

Give the principal parts of all the verbs. Give the construction of all the nouns, with the rules. Give the synopsis of the present system of transire.

III. TRANSLATE: —

Est autem hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, uti et viatores etiam invitos consistere cogant, et quod quisque eorum de quaque re audierit, aut

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cognoverit, quaerant, et mercatores in oppidis vulgus circumstat, quibusque ex regionibus veniant, quasque ibi res cognoverint, pronuntiare cogant.

Explain the subjunctives. Analyze veniant, cognoverint.

IV. IDIOMATIC SENTENCES: —

I will do it if I can. I am not the man to do this. He has acted toward me like a brother. He is at the point of death.

V. GIVE THE LATIN FOR THESE WORDS: —

Join, tear, measure, lie, hurt, desire, cover, flow, dig, winter, wound, wheel.

Specimen of Examination upon the First Book after it has been read and reviewed.

WILLISTON SEMINARY.

Junior Classical, Division A, April, 1878.

I. TRANSLATE: —

Postquam id animum advertit, copias suas Caesar in proximum collem subducit, equitatumque qui sustineret hostium impetum misit. Ipse interim in colle medio triplicem aciem instruxit legionum quatuor veteranarum.

Explain case of id. Compare proximum. Imperative active of subducit? Sustineret, why subjunctive?

RECOMPOSITION: —

1. Cavalry must be sent to resist the onset of the enemy. 2. Upon the withdrawal of Cæsar's forces the enemy are going to send cavalry to the nearest hill. 3. Cæsar, having drawn up his forces half way up the hill, resisted the enemy's attack with four legions.

II. TRANSLATE: —

Ad haec Ariovistus respondit: Jus esse belli ut qui vicissent iis quos vicissent quemadmodum vellent imperarent, item populum Romanum victis non ad alterius praescriptum sed ad suum arbitrium imperare consuesse. Si ipse populo Romano non praescriberet quemadmodum suo jure uteretur, non oportere sese a populo Romano in suo jure impediri.

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Rule for moods in indirect discourse? Rule for connection of tenses? Principal parts of all the verbs in this extract? Synopsis of praescriberet? of uteretur? Analyze these two verbs. Decline alterius and jure.

RECOMPOSITION: —

We ought not to be interfered with in our rights. We are accustomed to use our rights according to our own choice.

III. IDIOMATIC SENTENCES: —

In addition to this, he lied. Show us what is in your plan. He will always be on my side. It happened every ten days. If there is any need of action, we will come.

IV. Write the Table of Correlatives.

HINTS ON READING AT SIGHT.

[Compare Hints for Help in Translating, p. 41.]

To read Latin at sight, the following things, an introduction to which has been given in the foregoing pages, are of chief importance: —

1. Familiarity with the *inflectional* endings.
2. Knowledge of the principal rules of syntax, and of the arrangement of words in a sentence.
3. A good vocabulary of *root*-words.
4. Acquaintance with the meaning of the *formative* endings, and of prepositions *in composition*.
5. Mastery of the chief *idioms*.
6. Attention to the *drift* and *connection* of what is read.
7. Abstinence from the dictionary, except as a last resort.

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